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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

3 March 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2368

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RESULTS OF FOLLOW-UP OF KAMPALA SUMMIT NOTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] KENYA has confirmed that the bodies of 22 Tanzanians slain last December 22 at Talek inside Kenya's Masai-Mara Game Reserve were not being preserved and will not therefore be returned for burial, it was revealed yesterday.

The confirmation, explaining Kenya's reluctance to grant a Government request last Christmas to be handed over the bodies, was made at a meeting of Kenya and Tanzania ministers responsible for internal security held in Nairobi on Wednesday.

Tanzania was represented by a seven-member delegation led by Home Affairs Minister, Ndugu Mhidini Kimaryo, at the meeting which was chaired by Kenyan Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo.

Ndugu Kimaryo said in Dar es Salaam on arrival yesterday that only two of the bodies were preserved at Kenya's Narok District Hospital, but they had to be buried shortly afterwards because of shortage of preservation facilities.

No specific explanation was given on the fate of the remaining 20 bodies.

"Both sides felt sympathetic about this, our Kenyan colleagues agreed with our

position that the bodies should have been handed back to relatives for final respects", he explained.

The Minister said the meeting resolved that in future, mutual arrangements will be made to preserve bodies of victims of border clashes and that these will have to be handed over to their respective home countries.

The good-neighbourliness meeting which was a follow-up of the Kampala Summit of last month, also agreed that the two countries should tighten border security to combat cattle rustling, poaching and smuggling, Ndugu Kimaryo said.

This will be done through regular meetings of respective ministers responsible for internal security and consultations between lesser officials from both sides such as provincial and regional commissioners, district and area commissioners.

The ministerial meeting which was also attended by Minister of State in the President's Office, Ndugu Timothy Shindika and Mr. C.G. Kariuki, Kenyan State Minister for Provincial Administration and Internal Security, resolved to disarm civilians along the common border and to ensure proper policing of the area.

In effect, an agreement reached to establish a common and direct police com-

munication system along the border. The two sides also resolved to inform each other of military exercises on either side of the border, the Minister explained.

The agreement listed in a joint communique and signed by Ndugu Kimaryo and Mr. Njonjo would compel both countries to inform each other when repatriating people to facilitate orderly return.

Ndugu Kimaryo said the meeting appreciated the role of the press in restoring good relations among the sister nations, and agreed that the media be discouraged from hostile propaganda levelled against the respective countries.

Implementation of the agreements reached in Nairobi starts immediately.

The Minister said a similar meeting would be held in Dar es Salaam at a later date to review the situation.

"A notable achievement in Nairobi is that we succeeded to diffuse the tension that existed between us and laid a foundation for further understanding", Ndugu Kimaryo said of the meeting.

FRAGILITY OF GUNT'S UNIT SAID TO BE GREATEST PROBLEM FOR LIBYA

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 250

[Text]

The war of words over the proposed merger between Chad and Libya continues. After a visit to Lagos, in the company of his nominal Vice-President, Col. Kamougue, President Goukhoum Weddeye then paid a visit to Tripoli.

The tone of the Libyan press statements after the visit by Goukhoum belied reports, emanating from Lagos, that Goukhoum had agreed to the idea of a merger during a previous visit to Libya because he feared for his life. The statements from Tripoli referred to agreements to increase co-operation between the two countries. They affirmed that the "limited Libyan military presence in Chad was legitimate and its role restricted to helping the lawful government of Chad to achieve security and stability."

Other reports which gave rise to some uncertainty spoke of troop movements by followers of Ahmat Acyl in southern Chad in the direction of the frontier with Central African Republic. Though it would be inconceivable that such movements would occur in the Sara controlled dominated southern departments, there is ample room for manoeuvre along the south eastern frontier.

Goukhoum, meanwhile, has called for the departure of all French troops from Africa. In the statements from Libya, a call was made to convene a conference of African leaders to adopt a decision for the withdrawal of French forces from Africa.

The accusations against the French are an utterly predictable

but effectively embarrassing ploy for the Libyans. While the African Heads of State meeting at Lome used the announcement of a merger for as a pretext to rally round against Libya, it is the Libyan military presence in Chad which is much more worrying.

The results of the Lome meeting were very satisfying for France. In some quarters it is seen as the first sign of the turning of the tide against Libya, as far as its Chadian adventure is concerned. Not even the French would complain with the Lome resolution calling for respect of the Lagos agreements and for elections in Chad. Initial suggestions that they might be held in February have now been discounted as being too early.

The fragility of the unity which holds together the Transitional Government of National Unity remains the greatest challenge for the Libyans, if they have any plan to impose a compliant regime on Chad and other African states who would be only too happy to see some stability emerge and the unity of the country guaranteed. Col. Kamougue's latest contribution to the debate has been to utter pessimistic warnings and to make it quite clear that "no marriage is possible" between Libya and Chad. "Libya bought us substantial help in quelling the rebellion [Habre's] ... That does not mean that the sovereignty, the independence or the territorial integrity of Chad can be violated," the Vice-President said. He went on to say that it would be difficult for "negro-Africa" to tolerate political rule by "Arabo-Berbers".

A meeting of the GUNT held two weeks ago also revealed

serious strains. With Ahmat Acyl making the front-running, some of the factions within FROLINAT and the southerners, are beginning to lag behind in their enthusiasm and gratitude for Libyan assistance. The full details of the meeting have not been revealed.

The activities of Habre's Forces Armées du Nord, who retreated to the eastern frontier beyond Abeche are not clear. Sudan reports that there has been fighting in the region, and the movements of Acyl's men suggest a desire on the part of the government and the Libyans to clean up the area once and for all. Habre in the meantime has been accorded a long interview with President Sadat.

MANO RIVER UNION GROUP MEETS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Feb 81 pp 3, 5

[Text] The tenth meeting of the Mano River Union Training and Research Board is in progress in Freetown to review the outcome of the recommendations made at its last meeting held in Monrovia, Liberia in November last year.

Speaking at the opening session at Parliament Building on Tuesday, the Secretary General of the Union, Dr. Earnest Eastman, outlined the issues that the Board will be deliberating on at the current meeting and noted that the Board is responsible for all the training institutions of the Mano River Union, including the Telecommunications and Postal Training Institute in Freetown, the Customs and Excise as well as the Forestry and Marine Training Institutions in Liberia.

He said that they will discuss matters affecting these institutions to ensure that recommendations submitted at the last meeting for their efficient running are implemented.

He welcomed delegates to the Union Secretariat in Freetown particularly the alternate chairmen at the meeting and leader of the Liberian delegation, Mr. Othello Gongar, and congratulated President Stevens for conferring the insignia of the Order of the Rokel on the meeting's Chairman and leader of Sierra Leone's delegation, Mrs. O. Fewry, who is Chief Education Officer.

Earlier, Mrs. Fewry, on behalf of government, welcomed the delegates from Liberia and Guinea and wished them a happy stay in Sierra Leone.

The opening session was also addressed by the Alternate Chairman, Mr. Othello Gongar and the leader of the Guinean delegation, Mr. Sekou Dumouya.

CSO: 4420

NIGER MINISTER ACCUSES LIBYA OF DESTABILIZATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 250

[Text]

Foreign Minister Dawda Diallo accused Libya, in front of the Islamic Conference meeting in Saudi Arabia, of using "the flag of Arabism and Islamism" to destabilise parts of Africa.

M Diallo, who is vice-chairman of the preparatory meeting for the third Islamic summit, reportedly took a meeting of the political commission by surprise when he stood up to condemn Libya's "subversive activities in our region". Libya has boycotted the conference for political reasons and this was the first occasion since the conference opened on Saturday that any of the 19 African delegations here had raised the issue of Libya's African policy or anything related to its proposed merger with Chad following the intervention of Tripoli's forces on the winning side during the closing days of the recent civil war.

M Diallo later said that in his statement to the commission working on the draft agenda for the summit conference, he wanted "to make the conference aware of this reality and of the danger that it represents for the Islamic community and the Arab world".

It has to be realised that Qaddafi is using the flag of Arabism and Islamism to destabilise the region", the Minister said.

The presence of a Chadian delegation led by Aycl Ahmet, Foreign Minister in the Transitional Government ended speculation that it might be following Libya's lead.

In an earlier interview, M. Diallo said that the Chadian question had

not been put before the conference and that African states concerned by developments in Chad did not "particularly want to discuss it" during the meeting. However, he added that members of the Islamic Conference could not be indifferent to what was happening in the region.

ZAMBIAN, TANZANIAN OFFICIALS ADOPT METALS QUOTA SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

Wednesday.
ZAMBIAN mining and Tanzanian port authorities have agreed on a quota system to ferry copper and metals from Zambia to Dar es Salaam port, it was announced here.

Tanzanian government daily newspaper reported today that an agreement had been reached in which some 119,800 tonnes of Zambian copper and other metals would be exported through Dar while 10,000 tonnes would be exported through the South African port of East London.

Mr Anderson Kida, assistant general manager of the Tanzania Port Authority was quoted today as saying the fourth coordinating committee of Zambian transporters and mining companies agreed that 43,000 tonnes of copper would be transported overseas through Dar this month.

Next month another 38,000 tonnes of the metal would pass through Dar and 12,000 tonnes through East London. Mr Kida said Tazara would this month transport 29,000 tonnes and the Tanzania Zambia Road Services 14,000 tonnes.

Another 6,800 tonnes of the metals left over would be handled by Dar to overseas markets, it was agreed.

In April 38,000 tonnes of copper and other metals will go overseas through Dar and 12,000 through East London. However, Mr Kida cautioned that the total tonnage of cargo, particularly copper would be determined by the capacity of Tazara and Zamtan in March and April.

To facilitate transportation of Zambian goods, the meeting urged Tazara, Zambia Railways, Zamtan, Memaco, and the port to improve their day to day operations and services.

Memaco was blamed for failing to process documents needed at Dar in time for ships to pick up the Zambian metals for shipment abroad and was urged to solve this problem at once.

Mr Kida was quoted to have said that ships were delayed to await documents from Zambian exporters and importers.

In the last three months Dar port handled 119,419 of the allocated 140,000 tonnes of Zambian metals.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CANADIAN GRANT TO OMVS--Dakar, 10 Feb (AFP)--The Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA, has granted a gift of 8.7 million Canadian dollars to the Senegal River Valley Development Organization, OMVS, which comprises Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. According to a communique issued by the Canadian Embassy in Dakar on Tuesday, this gift will enable the organization to complete studies on a pilot development plan for the ports of Saint-Louis in Senegal and Kayes in Mali, as well as about 10 other stops located between the two ports. A draft cooperation agreement was signed to this effect by Mr Marc Perron, the Canadian ambassador to Senegal and Mr Mokhtar Ould Zhaiba, the OMVS high commissioner. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1204 GMT 10 Feb 81 AB]

CSO: 4400

REPORTS OF DISSIDENTS' CONGRESS DENIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] The enemy has been routed again. When the international reactionary puppets and their mentors tried again to destabilize the Angolan revolution, the MPLA-Labor Party, our country's guiding force, achieved another resounding victory with the simple success of its First Extraordinary Congress.

The reactionary clique, in increasing disarray, took steps and clearly exposed their filthy deeds.

They began by trying to distort the objectives of the First Extraordinary Congress of the party. From the imaginary "power struggles" to the so-called "racial conflicts," the tired formula of the reaction--anything was a basis for commentaries only possible for hallucinating minds and mercenary spirits, whose pens are in the pay of the highest bidder.

Even after being exposed, those eternally impudent lackeys renewed the attack, with more "news," determined above all to pursue the path mapped out by their patrons.

While those people in Lisbon are masters at manipulating what happens in Luanda, those in the country--all having the same master in London--display all the concern of a loving, tender mother for the activities of Savimbi's puppets.

The primary concern of the former is to paint us with the blackest colors before poorly informed sectors; the latter's preoccupation is to publish and solicit, by any means, publicity for the puppets.

They divide tasks for the same objective. According to REUTER reporters in Paris, another phantom "congress" was held, made indispensable "great decisions" and completed its work several days ago.

This news item, "seizing straws in the wind," reported that the so-called congress took place here in our country--although no one knew about it.

If REUTER could be believed, all this occurred in the small town of Jamba, "with many delegates and people participating."

The only truth is that, people in that community regretted that the individuals did not appear since it would have been a perfect opportunity to capture them all for the crimes they have committed and continue to commit against our people under the protection of South African racists.

These puppets probably did gather around a table to discuss the best way to obtain more money from this person or that one, to coordinate their forces more effectively with their supporters. It is normal they should meet. Although most are in South Africa all the time, some are located in certain European capitals. Thus, the South Africans must call them together from time to time to guide and coordinate them better.

When this happens, it always is a great event...and deserves a news item or laudatory commentary from capitalist media monopolies. Otherwise, there would be no Savimbi phenomenon, beloved daughter of those who in the shadows or openly manipulate traitors and venal scribes.

9479

C80: 4401

ALLEGATIONS OF DIFFICULTIES IN MEMBERS' ELECTION DENIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] ANGOP--The imperialist news agencies continue their speculations on the holding of the MPLA-Labor Party's First Extraordinary Congress.

Everything, even the most absurd, is suitable as a subject of commentary, in seeking to find an explanation even for that which is self-explanatory. But as it is important to give a tendentious semblance to everything which concerns us, they have to throw to the four winds the echo of situations which in no way correspond to factual truth, merely to confuse the public.

Now, the "big news dispatch" is that only 12 members were elected to the Central Committee out of the 20 existing vacancies, because the members of the Congress could not agree on the candidates.

This is totally untrue. Nothing of the kind happened.

As is well known, the candidacies, the selection or presentation of candidates, does not depend on the Congress, still less on the members of Congress.

In the course of every congress preparatory activity, which includes the holding of grass-roots assemblies, municipal and provincial conferences, the party militants designated and selected the names of candidates for the Central Committee. It was not the Congress that did this.

Now it so happened that the grass-roots structures presented only 18 candidates. That is only 18 candidates for 20 vacancies. They had found only 18 candidates who, in their opinion, had all the necessary requirements, namely:

--To be or to have been a worker not less than 5 years ago. To have 5 years of militancy spent in the movement's action group and party cell. To have deeply studied not only his own class situation, but also his class behavior.

--To be or to have been a farmer and to have taken part in the first national liberation war. To be a defender of the justified aims of the working class (Marxist-Leninist theory), as well as the party's tactical guidelines (political line) and its specific strategic objective: the building of socialism.

In the case of members coming from the working class, there was, as is evident, a certain flexibility in regard to statutory clauses. Before all else, it had in mind to respect the final instructions of our revolution's leader, to the end that workers blood be infused into the party's higher structures, which, moreover, is reflected in the spirit of the Central Committee oath.

Among the candidacies proposed by the grass-roots group, 18 all told, as we mentioned above--the mandate committee discovered 6 cases which did not correspond with the principles and criteria established for choice and selection, which is why only the 12 who were approved were presented for consideration.

There was, therefore, no rejection whatsoever of candidates by the congress. All who were proposed and found acceptable in the mandate committee's opinion were accepted and approved.

It is also relevant to mention that among the cases which the mandate committee found were not in keeping with the established principles and criteria and were, therefore, not brought to the congress members' attention, there may even be found some individuals who played a part in the national liberation war. But this point cannot serve as grounds for speculation as it is a normal occurrence in a party with characteristics such as ours where the selection criterion is merit and not each one's personal wish. It is this merit appraised and recognized by one's fellow-citizens; merit appraised and recognized by one's party comrades, which, as a matter of fact, brings to light the actual progress of the revolutionary process of intensifying the awareness with which the people and party members look upon their historical duties.

8870

CSO: 4401

ELECTIONS HELD IN WRITERS' UNION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The Union of Angolan Writers [UEA] elected its officers for the biennium 1981-82 at a general meeting held recently in Luanda, according to an announcement from the Secretariat of State for Culture and signed by Secretary of State for Culture Antonio Jacinto.

Specifically, the following writers were elected to the following posts in the union:

Board of directors: chairman, Antonio Jacinto; vice chairman, Jofre Rocha; first secretary, Luandino Vieira; second secretary, Arnaldo Santos; first alternate, Henrique Guerra; second alternate, Raul David.

Executive committee: chairman, Antero Abreu; vice chairman, Boaventura da Silva Cardoso; secretary general, Antonio Dias Cardoso; alternate, Joao Garcia Bires; administrative secretary, Mario Alcantara Monteiro; alternate, Tchiaku Spielle; secretary for cultural activities, Rosario Marcelino; alternate, Octaviano Correia; secretary for public relations, Mendes de Carvalho; alternate, Alice Palmira.

Financial council: chairman, Eugenio Bento Ferreira; secretary, Manuel Rui Monteiro; reporter, Jorge Macedo; first alternate, Joao Pedro; second alternate, Fonseca Wochay.

These administrative officers will be sworn in at a public ceremony to be held next Saturday.

In addition, the members of the Union of Angolan Writers decided unanimously at the aforementioned annual meeting to acclaim the creation of the People's Assembly, and to support the resolutions of the First Special Congress of the party and the confirmation of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the highest posts of the party and government.

The UEA also reiterates its lasting commitment to the revolutionary process in Angola, guided by the ideals upheld by its most beloved member--our president of fond memory, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto.

10992

CSO: 4401

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO CUBA ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jan 81 pp 1-2

[Text] In commemoration of 1 January, the 22d anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary triumph, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sent the following congratulatory message to the first secretary of the Communist Party and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro:

In the name of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the government of the Republic of Angola and in my own name, I extend to you, to the Cuban people, the Communist Party Central Committee and the government of the Republic of Cuba our most cordial congratulations on the 22d anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban Revolution.

Since 1959, the beginning of each year has brought reason for jubilation and hope to all peace-loving people seeking freedom and social progress, for it was on 1 January of that year that, but a few miles from the imperialist giant, the United States of America, the Cuban people, under the leadership of your revolutionary vanguard, overthrew the fascist dictatorship and established the foundation for the first socialist country on the American continent. In fact, as an undeniable sign of dedication to the justice and universality of Marxist-Leninist principles, the triumph of the Cuban Revolution indicated not only its own proper creative application to Cuba's specific historic conditions, but it also opens extensive prospects for the triumph of the struggle which people throughout the world and, especially, on the Latin American continent are waging against the cruel regimes maintained by ruthless fascist dictatorships.

We are convinced that, under your Communist Party's leadership, headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, the Republic of Cuba and the Cuban Revolution will continue to develop on the basis of its continual changes directed toward the building of a progressive socialist society.

We would like to take advantage of this opportunity to express our firm intent of continually strengthening the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation which unite our two people, party and governments.

Comrade Fidel Castro, kindly accept our very best wishes for your health and personal well-being and the expression of my profound esteem and fraternal regard.

8870
CSO: 4401

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES IMPERIALISM'S ROLE IN AFRICA

AB161440 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Southern Africa remains a hot spot, a point of focus and the center of problems of global concern. This is due to one reason: It is that imperialism using the apartheid regime at the southern tip of the African continent seeks to tighten its grip and brush the people's demands aside. Imperialism seeks to create a zone in southern Africa for destabilizing the whole continent. At first, it was the Zambezi and Cunene rivers put on the maps of imperialism as its defense lines [words indistinct]. Why all this (?subversion) in Africa? One, Africa is rich. The gold, the diamonds, oil, etc., that are abundant from the Cape to Cairo are indeed attractive for capitalists. These are the aspects which make Africa a dreamland for the Carters, the Reagans and their kith and kin and allies in the West. Yet, all these are the belongings of the African continent and all who live in it. The African continent is then being dispossessed of all its wealth by a clique that has to go--a clique that fosters exploitation of both human and natural resources.

Now shall we leave the [words indistinct] to continue the plunder of Africa's wealth? The answer is an obvious no! Pierce fighting rages in southern African today. Why? This is a battle between two sides--between imperialism, on the wrong, losing side, and the forces of peace and progress on the other, of course the winning one. Imperialism sparked off the conflict by way of [words indistinct] and dispossession of people's property. What then can be expected of a dispossessed people other than to regain its possessions? Hence, the liberation of southern Africa by the peoples there led by their respective representatives--the Southwest Africa People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, and the African National Congress of South Africa--are an act of pure self-defense. It is a fact that [words indistinct] of support and solidarity both nationally and internationally are to be fulfilled lock, stock and barrel. The People's Republic of Angola, champions of revolution in Africa supports these people unconditionally and unreservedly.

It is the continuation of our struggle for the common goals of peace and inevitable is the result of total liberation of southern Africa and the continent [words indistinct]. The struggle in Namibia and South Africa is just and will continue to be so for as long as the masses there are not satisfied with the treatment given to their aspirations and will. They will continue to receive our support and solidarity until final victory.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN PRESS ALLEGATIONS OF RACISM DENIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] International reactionary forces have been speculating about the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party and distorting the true objectives of this important event in national life.

As we know--it has been repeated--the principal task of this congress is to define major economic policy guidelines to direct the entire party, the government and the workers until 1985 when the Second Ordinary Congress is held. It must analyze the victories and failures of national reconstruction in depth. It will also indicate to all the people the sure path to follow to economic and social recovery, so that the material and technical foundations will be laid to implement socialism in our country.

In addition to confirming President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's election as head of the party, the Angolan nation and the armed forces, the First Extraordinary Congress will bring the Central Committee to full strength "by injecting worker and peasant blood into the central party apparatus."

It is quite clear. Only outright political intriguers could deduce that the congress is being held to resolve nonexistent situations of confrontation. Logically, there will be no purges, although a foreign news agency in the Portuguese capital reported this yesterday; its intention is easy to guess. Another rumor, by the same agency with headquarters in London, mentioned a so-called "power struggle within the party," among various ethnic groups, a matter of majorities and minorities.

No such thing is happening. Everyone knows this well. In the revolutionary vanguard, no one is involved in--or will be involved--in this type of struggle.

Angolans have long known how to overcome racial, tribal and regional prejudices. Our party, guided by the ideology of the working class, has no room for power struggles, as in bourgeois organizations where such things happen naturally and regularly, because of their very structure.

In Angola, men work. No one notices anyone's skin color. Men gave and continue to give of themselves, in the interest of the revolution. This is what distinguishes one from another, not skin color. In the end, they are all Angolans, all sons of Angola, all committed with the same zeal to establishing peace and social progress in a better future.

According to this agency, the number of party militants has been limited to 20,000 since 1977.

This lie is so evident that it leaps out.

That is not all. It adds the "news" that "one of the principal tasks of the congress will be to determine criteria so that a long list of candidates can be compiled, some of whom will take part in the debates without voting rights."

This is another lie, to go with the others.

All participants at the congress can (and must) speak and, naturally, vote. They can and must participate in the debates and all the proceedings, or we betray those who elected them democratically, who placed their trust in them. No Marxist-Leninist party admits delegates to a congress who cannot fully participate in all the work.

Finally, this was expected. International reactionary forces are trying by all means--even lies--to create a false, deceptive image of Angolan reality in the public's mind.

The target is the congress where everything is aboveboard and nothing underhanded is occurring. Our enemies have not lost another chance to denigrate the just aspirations of our people.

9479

CSO: 4401

MAKARENKO-KARL MARX INSTITUTE TRAINS FUTURE CADRES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Education is one of the principal ways to encourage national reconstruction politically, economically and socially in our country and also, to train the new man needed to continue the Angolan revolution. Development cannot be achieved without training cadre. Likewise, cadre are not trained without structures which effectively meet the needs of the revolution. Thus, in the People's Republic of Angola, after defense, we devote our greatest efforts to education.

Because of the importance of training cadre according to the requirements for a new kind of education, several institutes were created in various provinces, according to policy guidelines for the country. The Makarenko-Karl Marx Institute of Physical Science in Luanda is among them. It offers courses in mechanics, civil construction, electronics, chemistry and other fields.

Approximately 700 youths, in the ninth, tenth and tenth-first class, study at the Makarenko Institute which trains the men of tomorrow. Students are selected for this institute according to various criteria laid down by the Provincial Directorate of Education.

The Achilles Heel

In addition to the above-mentioned disciplines, this institute also trains future specialists in planning, administration, banking and foreign trade. The last course was given for the first time during the most recent academic year. A total of 590 students are taking the complete 3-year course. However, in the future, perhaps even next year, they will have, as in the past, a more complete 4-year program.

Many students will graduate at the end of this academic year and begin their careers. The newly trained youths are called to make their contribution to national reconstruction and work in the country's companies, in accordance with the requests and needs of each ministry.

Some courses will be changed specifically to make them more dynamic and adapt them to the companies' structures.

Notwithstanding the moderate number of foreign volunteers and citizens teaching, the lack of professors has been the "Achilles heel."

Although there are fewer collaborating professors than last year, they have made a valuable contribution by lecturing on various priority topics.

Manuel Sobrinho, director of the Makarenko complex, felt that equipment shortages regularly made it difficult to train future technicians. At times, they had to use the Angolan Engineering Laboratory. This has a negative affect on students; although they show a great interest in learning, they feel neglected because the means are not available.

General Improvement in Students

In the 3 years, the students' progress has been satisfactory. About 40 percent pass and, to a certain extent, that is satisfactory. Priority problems, particularly at the student complex, are being solved so that the average number of cadre trained by the end of each academic year can be increased. In short, greater material support must be given to the students, so the country can ask of them what it needs to develop.

The JMPLA-Youth Party [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] is well established in the school. A sizable percentage of students have joined its ranks and hold various political, recreational, athletic and cultural activities.

9479

CSO: 4401

NEWSPAPER REVIEW: LAST YEAR'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jan 81 p 7

[Editorial: "We Begin the New Year With Confidence"]

[Excerpts] Another year has passed into the annals of world history, leaving us only memories good and bad.

We must now turn the "spotlight" on our editorial room. Specific questions arise. Without wishing to perplex our humble readers, we assert that we are entering the new "world of 1981" with confidence and assurance that we will serve them better. Our performance has not been brilliant; this we acknowledge honestly and humbly. The thoughtful reader also knows why we failed despite our good intentions.

We are a young group of professionals, rather limited in numbers and inexperienced, and with limitations of every sort. We are doing everything possible to avoid sullyng the much deserved prestige of our people. We are following and reporting--within the scope of our human and material possibilities--the progress of national and international events, and are attempting to bring to the attention of our readers everything of interest to them. By exposing imperialist practices and reporting them truthfully, we help to promote understanding among the peoples. Nor have we ever failed to warn of certain forms of administrative activity on the part of certain entities--activities that are incompatible with our revolutionary process. Sometimes we even pound hard on the typewriter keys, not with the intention of maligning this or that official but rather to warn him to improve his job performance. This is our mission. Unfortunately, we are consistently finding that we have little access to certain officials. They refuse to provide information that would enable us to do our work with authenticity and objectivity.

We begin the new year with a certain pride for having done as best we could to contribute toward the effort of the revolution, despite our "highs" and our "lows." To surmount these complications, these highs and lows, is our greatest desire, because we aspire to be of service to our people and to the revolution.

10992

CSC: 4401

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DISMISSED--An official communique signed by Minister of Construction Manuel Mangureira terminated Vasco Pereira da Costa's ordinary service commitment as head of the ministry's International Exchange Council for having committed a series of irregularities hampering the prompt execution of projects. The document points out that throughout his years of service there has been evidence of a lack of diligence, including even transferrals to other parts of the country without official authorization. Vasco Pereira da Costa later submitted his formal resignation, expressing his wish to return to private life in the construction field; he later sent a telegram pleading psychological and physical disturbances but admitting that he had assumed an improper attitude toward the ministry. He nevertheless asked the ministry's support with a view to "overcoming" the difficult period through which he was going, and promised "to make up for the past" with ever-increasing energy to thus earn the "trust" the ministry administration has placed in him. In conclusion, the official communique from the Ministry of Construction addressed itself to all parts of that governmental body with a view to "forestalling any contacts which the above-mentioned fellow-citizen may make to seek opportunities to acquire ways and means later for a private construction business." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jan 81 p 2] 3870

UN 1981 ASSISTANCE FUNDS--Several days ago, the UN permanent representative in Angola, Gunnar Asplund, stated: "The UN Development Program for the 1981 fiscal year in Angola anticipates a total of \$4.5 million, or 135,000.00 Kz." The UN, he emphasized, will distribute the above amount according to priorities established by the PRA. For the next 4 years, the UN will put a \$40 million fund at Angola's disposal. Gunnar Asplund made these statements shortly before leaving for Sao Tome and Principe, where he will present his working program. We recall that 4 months ago, Gunnar was appointed to the office of UN representative in Angola and in Sao Tome and Principe, after having spent 4 years in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jan 81 p 2] 8870

NEW APPOINTMENT--In view of his competence, Minister of Transport and Communications Faustino Muteka has appointed Fernando Antero Rosa de Avelar Camacho to the office of director of his ministry's Planning Council. [Text] [Luanda NOTICIAS DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jan 81 p 2] 8870

PRG COMMUNIST PARTY MESSAGE--In a message to the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Communist Party of West Germany sent fraternal greetings and wished the delegates the greatest success in their work. In turn, Emilio de Carvalho, bishop of the United Methodist Church of Angola, predicted that this important discussion will produce decisions which again will accord with the people's legitimate concerns; he also wished Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos a very successful incumbency. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 9] 9479

CZECH CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE--Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in his congratulatory message, wished the Angolan head of state "much creativity, success and good health." "We are firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of both countries will continue to develop successfully." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Dec 80 p 1] 9479

DOMESTIC TRADE RESTRUCTURING--Two executive decrees signed by Minister of Home Trade Carlos Alberto Van Dunen and printed in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA announce the abolition, in several provinces of the nation, of various enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Trade [MINCI] and their replacement by other enterprises. The first decree identifies the abolished units as the mixed enterprises of the provinces of Zaire, Moxico, Cunene and Mocimedes; effective immediately, they will be replaced by the mixed wholesale enterprises; retail enterprises; and hotel, restaurant and related enterprises in the aforementioned provinces. According to the official MINCI document, this measure is in response to confirmation that "in some of the nation's provinces, the type or organization that has been established in the entrepreneurial-state sector of domestic trade has not proven to be the most suitable system for solution of the problem of supplying the population, largely because of the complexities of management and supervision inherent in the nature of the state economic units which had been established there." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Dec 80 p 2] 10992

NEW APPOINTMENTS--By executive order of Secretary of State for Veterans Affairs Cesar Augusto (Kiluanje), Capt Merculano Luis Pascoal (Agua Negra) is appointed commissioner representing the secretariat in Luanda Province. At the same time, in executive orders printed in the official bulletin, Antonio Oscar Henriques has been appointed to serve as director of the Luanda Hotel Enterprise (ANGOTEL UEE) and Edgar Felicio Rodrigues de Almeida as assistant director of that enterprise. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jan 81 p 2] 10992

SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH USSR--An agreement for cooperation in the field of sports was signed yesterday in Luanda between Angola and the Soviet Union at the conclusion of official talks between delegations representing the two countries. The agreement provides for increased Angolan-Soviet cooperation in the area of sports during the coming year, and in particular for an exchange of sports delegations. The agreement provides specifically for Angolan teams to be trained in the USSR in various forms of athletic activity, and for Soviet specialists to come to our country for the purpose (among other things) of cooperating in the organizational work in preparation for the Central African Games. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Dec 80 p 1] 10992

NEW ODP MEMBERS--A total of 358 workers from Mocimedes municipality--and 100 from Lucira commune--who are members of the People's Defense Organization pledged their loyalty last Sunday to the fatherland, the people and the revolution. Julio Alberto Henrique, member of the Provincial Committee of the party and deputy provincial

commissioner, presided over the ceremony, which acquired great significance because of the fact that these new combatants will reinforce the contingent of these members who have undertaken the responsibility of defending the gains won by the revolution. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Dec 80 p 2] 10992

NEW PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS--An executive order signed by Secretary of State for Culture Antonio Jacinto and published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA has terminated the tenure in office of Celestin Benjamin Alberto as commissioner representing the Secretariat of State for Culture in Malanje Province. The Secretariat of State for Culture has also appointed Alberto Samuel de Sousa to serve as commissioner representing the secretariat in Malanje Province. In another executive order--printed in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA and signed by Minister of Energy Pedro de Castro Van Dunen (Loy)--Ludgero Ercilio Pereira has been appointed to the post of commissioner representing the Ministry of Energy in Cabinda Province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Dec 80 p 2] 10992

MONGOLIAN CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE--Its message began with the Mongolian communists and workers expressing solidarity and deep satisfaction with the Angolan people in their successes under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party in liquidating the aftereffects of colonial domination and in consolidating national independence. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 9] 9479

PCP CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE--The Central Committee of the PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] warmly and fraternally greets the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, all its delegates and the heroic Angolan people, and hopes its work and decisions will be implemented in the future with complete success. It condemns the criminal attacks of the South African racists, imperialism and its racist lackeys against the People's Republic of Angola which try to change the path of the Angolan revolution and prolong the illegal occupation of Namibia, against which the people, led by SWAPO, have risen up in arms. The PCP, in its message, mentions the results of the recent presidential elections in Portugal, where Gen Ramalho Eanes was elected. This creates more favorable conditions for developing relations between Portugal and the People's Republic of Angola; they have been regularly and continually hindered and sabotaged by reactionary forces which at the same time slander the Angolan revolutionary process. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 9] 9479

CSO: 4401

DRAFT 1981 BUDGET SHOWS INCREASED INCOME, EXPENDITURE

AB812040 Paris AFP in French 1550 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Praia, 17 Feb (AFP)--The Cape Verdian draft budget which is to be presented to the National Assembly totals 1,082,071 escudos (about FR10 billion) for current expenditure, 944,360 (FR9.5 billion) for revenue and 3,813 escudos (FR38 billion) for investment.

There is a deficit of 137,711 escudos (about FR130 million) in the current budget. This deficit is 30.6 percent lower than that of 1980. According to the document, this reduction will be obtained through reducing public expenditure.

In comparison with the 1980 budget, income in the new budget will increase by 38 percent while expenditure will increase by 22.5 percent.

There is a great increase in the investment budget, which has risen from 2,410 to 3,813 escudos. A total of 93.6 percent of the investment budget will be financed through external aid in the form of grants or loans and the rest will be completed by loans from the Cape Verdian National Bank.

The most important investments in this budget will be the implementation of transport projects, the extension of the telecommunications network of the Sal Island International Airport, small-scale farming, the fight against desert encroachment and an increase in irrigated lands.

Concerning the allocation of the current budget to the ministries, the Ministry of Economic Coordination will receive the largest share, that is, 219,085 escudos (about FR2 billion), followed by education (185,887 escudos (FR1.8 billion) and health and social welfare 100,684 (FR1 billion)

CSO: 4400

U.S., MULTINATIONALS ACCUSED OF ALLEGED 'DUMPING'

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] Consumer politicization in European countries and the United States is increasingly driving many Western companies to find foreign markets for an array of hazardous products. These range from contaminated foods, worthless medical gadgets, to lethal drugs and pesticides. Most of the recipients of the West's industrial fallout have been the less industrialized countries of the developing countries.

For example, drugs which are banned or available on prescription only in the United States and Europe are today freely available over the counter in most African countries. Sometimes the drugs find their way into African hospitals as 'aid' from European nations. Often, however, they are dumped in Africa and the developing regions by Western multinational firms who would otherwise face heavy losses because of the ban on them in their own country. Often the drugs have been banned or restricted in the West because they have been found to have nasty side effects. But the side effects on Africans are just as nasty.

General drugs, contraceptives, tobacco, pesticides and even energy, all seem to be subject to one law for Western and other European countries, another for developing countries. Because the harmful effects of drugs and pesticides are often gradual and therefore difficult to link back to the source, it is essential the African public be made aware of the potential dangers of certain drugs and pesticides. Such an education of the public is a matter of great urgency in view of the fact that Africa is increasingly becoming an important market for all kinds of goods.

Nasty Business

Some of the responsibility for ending what is a very nasty business rests with African governments who have the power to ban drugs that are banned in the West. But multinationals have responsibility, too. Frequently they cheat developing countries by changing the name of a banned product and giving scant information about its side effects.

In the US the drug 'Impramine' is available on prescription only to treat depression, and the effects of the drug are clearly publicized. The drug can cause delusions, insomnia, blurred vision, constipation, itching, nausea, sweating and loss of appetite. But in some African countries Imipremine is widely available and recommended for very minor ailments. In Africa its effects are often not publicized.

An anti-diarrhoea medicine called Lomitol is available in the US only on prescription and it can be fatal to exceed the recommended dose. But in some African countries, Lomitol is sold in packets which claim it was used by astronauts during space flights.

Of serious concern is the drug 'Chloromycetin,' an antibiotic. Its use in the US and Europe is now severely restricted because it is thought to have caused the deaths of one in 40,000 people who have taken it. Again, in Africa the drug is sold liberally and the possible fatal side effects are not publicized.

Equally disturbing is the way Chloromycetin is prescribed in Africa.

Multinational firms have not hesitated in the past to use Africans as guinea pigs for their drugs. J.G. Kiano, the then Kenyan Minister for Water Development in 1977, told a meeting of the UN Environment Programme that year that developing countries would no longer tolerate being used as a dumping ground for products that had not been adequately tested.

Contraceptives are today being widely sold in Africa which have been withdrawn from sale in the US. A contraceptive called 'depo-provera' (which is injected) was banned in America because of its nasty side effects--which can include irregular bleeding, possible permanent sterility and susceptibility to other diseases. But in Africa, depo-provera is being promoted and sold and the possible effects are often not indicated. Similarly an IUD contraceptive, the Dalkon Shield, is today being sold in Africa after it has been banned in the United States. Some users in the US apparently had complained of pelvic inflammation, blood poisoning and infection of the uterus.

Contraceptives

The contraceptive pill 'Ovulen' is sold liberally throughout Africa but its sale is restricted in America. Side effects, which again are usually not publicized in Africa, can include abnormal vaginal bleeding, epilepsy, heart problems, nausea and loss of hair.

The advertising and sale of tobacco in Africa and the West again shows that a serious double standard is operating. In Britain, cigarette advertising is banned on television and has to contain a strong warning in newspapers: Cigarettes can seriously damage your health. In the United States, newspapers have to carry the warning on cigarette advertising, 'The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health.'

Not only are cigarettes promoted in Africa without such warnings, but their tar and nicotine content is often higher. A British television programme, 'The World in Action' has revealed that a well known brand of cigarettes contain 18mg of tar per cigarette when marketed in Britain. But when sold in Africa the cigarette apparently contains a tar content 31mg--almost double. This means that African smokers of this world famous cigarette face almost double the risk of getting lung cancer. Tar contains more than 1,200 chemicals, many of which are known to cause cancer and tumours.

Further tests showed that the nicotine content in the same brand is 0.9 percent per cigarette in Britain and 2 percent in Africa. Nicotine is the ingredient which makes tobacco addictive.

In Nigeria, the President of the Nigerian Medical Association, A. Animashaun, during a recent meeting with the National Assembly's Joint Committee on Health, expressed concern about the tendency of State tender boards to approve tenders for the purchase of drugs whose life has expired. And, in an editorial, Nigeria's leading newspaper, the Daily Times, called on President Shehu Shagari's Government to take a serious view of Animashaun's warning. The Ministry of Health's Food and Drug Division must be more vigilant in the discharge of its functions, said the newspaper, adding, 'One way of doing this is by recommending appropriate disciplinary steps against distributors of such drugs.'

The Kenyan Government to its credit has now banned smoking in public places--cinemas, restaurants etc. Cigarette sales in some African countries are known to have increased by around 50 percent in the past five years. The number of Africans dying from diseases associated with smoking no doubt has increased in that time by roughly the same proportion.

The sale of pesticides by the US and Europe to Africa is a cause of serious concern. A banned pesticide is likely to contain substances which make it particularly lethal. A recent survey found that every single pesticide that had been banned in the United States had been exported. Recently in Egypt an undisclosed number of farmers and over 1,000 water buffalo died after being exposed to leptophos, a chemical pesticide which was never registered for use in the US but was exported to at least 30 countries. Leptophos can cause damage to a person's nerves and bring on paralysis.

Poisoned

'There is absolutely no control over the worldwide distribution of hazardous pesticides,' points out Harold Hubbard of the World Health Organization. WHO estimates that nearly half a million people a year are poisoned by pesticides.

Inadequate labelling of pesticides is another charge against multinational firms. Often they fail to print instructions for use in the local language. Multinational firms spend a lot of money promoting the sale of pesticides in Africa and provide their salesmen with glossy brochures extolling their products.

Clothing containing an anti-fire chemical called 'Tris' is another example of dumping in Africa by American firms. Tris was used for making children's garments--until some years ago when it was found that it could cause cancer. It was immediately banned in the US. But millions of pajamas had been produced. Many have been exported to the developing countries at knockdown prices and can be bought by Africans.

Even energy is a candidate for dumping. Nuclear power, which seems certain to receive a 'hazardous' classification before long in the United States, is today being dumped in some energy starved developing countries.

The list presented above merely scratches the surface of the problem. What is needed are stricter import laws and domestic regulatory teams to reject banned drugs and pesticides; such teams can also insist that an importing company must label the potential side effects of its drugs and pesticides.

Business

Control over the import of lethal drugs and pesticides is something African countries will have to do for themselves since a number of conflicting values prevents US Government or its agencies, for example, from doing so. For instance, some influential circles in Washington, DC view drug and pesticide dumping in developing countries' markets as export business and therefore an integral component of the US balance of trade equation.

There are also those who appear not to care about what happens to African and peoples in developing countries as long as they accept 'what is good for them.'

The harm that is being done by hazardous drugs and pesticides is incalculable and no one on the African continent is safe from their side effects. The US Government needs to be urged to ban dumping, and greater international control of multinational firms is also needed. (Source: AFRICA No. 1:2 Dec. 1980)

CSO: 4420

EPLF ADMINISTRATION CONTRASTS WITH RIVAL ELF

London 8 DAYS in English 14 Feb 81 p 55

[Article by Miranda McCormick]

[Text]

BEFORE, if you got sick, they would send you away without an examination,' said the middle-aged peasant farmer. 'You would be given some medicine, but you would have to pay for it. If you didn't have any money, then you had no choice but to go to the sheikhs,' he added ruefully. 'Sometimes they would advise you to burn parts of your body. Other times they would tell you to smear yourself with the blood of a freshly killed goat or a paste made from leaves.'

On the road to recovery following an attack of pneumonia, the speaker was one of half a dozen inpatients in a hospital newly established by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). The hospital, carefully camouflaged under the shade of coniferous eucalyptus trees, was set up after EPLF forces swept through northern Barka during a one-month civil war with the rival Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF). The patients spoke bitterly of life under the ELF, which had operated in this remote lowland corner of western Eritrea since its formation in 1961.

A five-day tour of Barka with the EPLF revealed a striking contrast between the politics and policies of the two nationalist movements, which seek to secure the independence of this former Italian colony, annexed by Ethiopia almost two decades ago. Where life for the impoverished peasant and semi-nomadic population seemed little improved by the ELF's 19-year presence, it was already undergoing a slow but profound transformation under the EPLF. One

month after the conclusion of the fighting, the hospital had already spawned two clinics and four mobile medical teams. These mobile teams are now screening, treating and conducting basic health education among the population of the outlying villages, who are for the first time experiencing a medical service which is both comprehensive and free.

At the same time, the EPLF guerrilla fighters are fanning out among the scattered settlements, distributing food and clothing and inaugurating literacy classes. A group of about ten young men gathered at the hospital bore testimony to a recent clothing distribution. They were dressed in an awkward mixture of traditional white cotton trousers and garish western tee-shirts, which they said had been given to them by the EPLF. 'They've asked to train as guerrilla fighters,' said one of the EPLF paramedics, 'but we told them that at this stage they could be more useful organising people.'

The process of grassroots political mobilisation is already under way. In one village about an hour's drive from the hospital, I came across a large group of peasants gathered under the shade of a tree, listening to an EPLF fighter describing the natural resources of Eritrea and explaining how to look after animals properly. This was part of a twice-weekly series of political education sessions here, according to the guerrilla cadre, who said that his first task was to acquaint villagers with an elementary knowledge of Eritrean history and culture.

He went on to explain that this rudimentary knowledge would form the basis for the establishment of peasant associations and ultimately local self-government.

A dozen or so of the villagers remained behind after the meeting, and their conversation revealed that the little knowledge they had of events in the rest of the embattled Red Sea territory had come from rumour and hearsay rather than experience or any explanation from the ELF. Instead, the ELF had dealt with the village by a system of indirect military administration.

The villagers explained to us that members of the five-man committee appointed by the ELF had now been quietly relieved of their posts, although they all still remained in the village. Comprised of the village's relatively privileged citizens, the committee's main function had been to collect camels, goats, money and personnel from the village for the benefit of the ELF, the villagers alleged. Refusal to produce the required goods was routinely met by the forcible seizure and punishment of the person holding back, said one participant in

the discussion. Six of the assembled peasants claimed that they had personally been the victims of such recriminations and confiscations. One man, who said he had refused to hand over several of his goats, explained that he had been tied up for four days until fellow villagers raised money to secure his release.

A former member of the village committee listened silently to the discussion. When asked how the other villagers reacted to the committee, he grinned sheepishly and replied: 'They hated the very sight of us.' Three of the youngest men present added that when they suggested to the ELF that the committee members — one of whom had held office continuously since 1961 — should be replaced by new members, they were summarily fined.

Long after the sun had set, the discussion finally drew to a close, and the men thanked us for coming to their village. They had never met any journalists before, said one, who added: 'One day, after we have learnt to read and write, we hope that we can visit you in your village.'

SURVEY OF MILITARY, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jan 81, 1-2 Feb 81 pp 7-8

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "An Important Position on the African Checkerboard"]

[Excerpts] The contrast between Gabon and almost all its neighbors is startling, both on the economic and the political level. Whether one arrives in Libreville from Bangui, Brazzaville, Bata or Ndjamena, one immediately has the feeling that one is entering a different world. Libreville is a veritable pole of attraction for Central Africa, like Abidjan is for West Africa.

In Gabon as everywhere else, the Soviets, in contrast to the Chinese who are seriously attempting to develop agriculture, have never granted, at least so far, significant economic, financial or technical assistance; this is something that irks Gabonese authorities. On the other hand, it seems that their embassy in Libreville has often been suspected of attempting to foment a climate of agitation and protest among university and high school students, thus provoking an immediate serious reaction on the part of Gabonese leaders.

Vis-a-vis the People's Republic of the Congo, the official position of the Brazzaville authorities in favor of Marxism and the importance of the role played in this country by Soviet and Cuban technicians have occasionally affected relations. However, President Omar Bongo is an ethnic Bateke; this tribe inhabits an area common to both Gabon and the Congo and therefore his relations with President Sassou Nguesso are excellent. Moreover, Gabon uses the railroad Congo-Ocean and the Congolese port of Pointe-Noire to ship its manganese ore from Moanda in the Haut-Ogooue. As long as the Transgabonese railroad has not been completed--that is, at least until 1986--Gabon will need the Congo to export its underground minerals.

A Small Island of Prosperity

In regard to Chad, President Bongo is one of the few African leaders who officially protested against the Libyan intervention and who has repeatedly warned against Al-Qadhadhafi's initiatives. It is also clear that President Bongo's demarches were a determining factor in Giscard d'Estaing's decision to redeploy the French military apparatus in Africa.

Since the arrival of the Libyans in Ndjamena, Libreville is within reach of the Tripoli missiles. Indeed, only 1,500 kms separate the Gabonese capital from the well-known Islamic legion.

The Libyan threat thus comes to reinforce the other threats from abroad which permanently affect Gabonese territory.

France was all the more receptive to Gabonese requests because it had helped for a long time and had allowed the Libyan president to gain the upper hand through its own delays and contradictions. Additionally, it seems that Paris has finally become conscious of the importance to France of the oil wells on the Gabonese coast, the strategic mineral deposits--uranium and manganese--of the Haut-Ogooue and the radio installations of Africa No 1, the most powerful station on the African continent.

Finally, it is apparently admitted that with his personal prestige in central Africa, and his Francophile attitude--which does not, nevertheless, exclude a total independence of behavior, giving rise sometimes to unexpected turnabouts--the head of the Gabonese state is one of the best guarantors for the continuation of French policy in this part of the world.

Western Outposts

Since Gabon is at the head of the ideological war against the Eastern bloc countries, it is obviously open to attacks from those whose expansion it is fighting. President Bongo is Havana's and Moscow's bugbear: he supported UNITA, the FNLA and the FLEC which were the rivals of the Luanda MPLA, he provided assistance to the Sao Tome and Principe social democrats and he maintains relations of friendship and cooperation with President Sadat of Egypt and King Hassan II of Morocco.

Gabonese territory is open to invasion on many sides: it has 800 kms of coastline, the land routes comprise the savannah of the Haut-Ogooue region which can be easily penetrated from the Congo or the border with Equatorial Guinea, and air routes are accessible from Angola or Sao Tome and Principe, where the Soviets occupy important military installations.

The Gabonese army numbers about 1,000 men and is equipped only with light weapons. Neither the navy with 3 patrol boats, nor the air force--which does own a few jets--nor the 600 men of the presidential guard with the best equipment in the country, nor even the gendarmerie with about 2,000 men would be able to resist a threat from abroad. On the other hand, however, there are important installations in Libreville, Port-Gentil and Franceville whose airports can accommodate large transport planes, as well as 120 runways scattered around the bush; in other words, the highest density in the world in relation to the size of the country. Barracks, maintenance and repair workshops and an entire infrastructure can thus be used in case of an emergency.

The preceding reasons explain why France, in the course of recent weeks, has reinforced its available resources on Gabonese territory in the de Gaulle camp near the Libreville international airport. As recently as the 23d of November 1980, four Jaguar planes were transferred there, followed in January by four more, sent to Bangui on a "mission of presence." A series of rotations through Transall between Gabon, France, Port-Bouet in the Ivory Coast and Dakar in Senegal permitted the shipment of important quantities of foodstuffs, ammunition and various materiel. An additional complement of 150 men have also reportedly come to reinforce the soldiers permanently stationed at the de Gaulle camp and have been rotated on a regular basis. A colonel at the head of an air force "operational cell" has settled

on the spot "in case of need" and actively participated in the stationing of the French contingent in the Central African Republic from the 10th to the 12th of January. Scrupulously keeping away from civilians, and even from the 25,000 French citizens living in Gabon, protected by the isolation of their quarters, the French military refuse to divulge anything about their mission. Of course, it is true that those among them who took part in operation "Barracuda" were reportedly warned about their impending assignment only a few hours before it was initiated. It is obvious that their presence in Gabon is as much aimed at reassuring President Bongo as all his African peers as well, among them the Central African head of state who nevertheless is issuing a host of contradictory and embarrassed statements. Since the withdrawal of the French troops in Ndjamena in May 1980, Libreville constitutes the best advanced position in the direction of Chad. More discreet than Bangui and Bouar, to which it is permanently connected through a very efficient system of telecommunications, it can be used under better conditions than Douala. Indeed, the French army has at its disposal a number of special facilities which allow it to avoid continuous requests for overflights, landings and departures. If there would have to be a French military intervention in Chad, Libreville would perforce be its point of departure: this especially underlines Gabon's exceptional importance on the African continent.

An Economy Still Largely Dominated By Oil

For the Gabonese leaders, economic worries are not due to the lack of resources, but rather to the way in which income derived from their export is used. Indeed, in contrast to the majority of neighboring countries, Gabon has large oil and mineral riches, and next to poor countries such as Chad and the Central African Republic, Gabon is like an oasis of prosperity in central Africa.

Rise in Oil Income

In 1979 oil contributed by 42.5 percent to the gross national product. Exports of oil and derivatives, estimated at 273 billion francs CFA, represented 74.8 percent of total exports, thus providing 56.4 percent of the ordinary resources of the state.

Oil exploration is now being developed off shore. It is indeed easier and less expensive to explore in the Atlantic Ocean rather than in the equatorial forest, whose density is such that any penetration encounters innumerable obstacles. At any rate, the oil companies' annual expenditures amount to about 20 billion francs CFA and rose to 35 billion during 1980.

The relative paucity of the deposits is the reason for the large number of drillings in comparison to the rather limited production. Gamba--considered the most important deposit in the country--only has 36.5 million tons of known reserves. A total of 120 wells were drilled from 1973 to 1979, out of the 402 wells opened since exploration began in 1934.

A relatively heavy oil with a low sulphur content, Gabonese oil is exclusively produced by two companies, Elf-Gabon and Shell-Gabon. There are three different qualities: the Mandji produced in Port-Gentil, the Gamba from the Sette-Cama region and the Lucina extracted in the area bordering the Congo.

Production actually doubled between 1971 and 1976, going from 5.8 million tons to 11.3 million tons. Stable in 1976 and 1977, it decreased by 5.9 percent in 1978, again by 7.6 percent in 1979, reaching 9.8 million tons. Reasons for the decline are the decrease of active wells and the lack of really important new discoveries.

In 1979, Gabon's main customers were the U.S., France and Chile. On 16 January 1981, Gabon raised the price of its crude retroactively from 1 January to \$39.548 for Mandji, \$40.77 for Gamba and \$41.90 for Lucina oil.

One-Fourth of World Manganese Reserves

The list of minerals buried under Gabonese soil is extensive and inventoried quantities often important. At this time, however, only manganese and uranium are exploited besides oil. Rightly considered to be a small Eldorado, Gabon has considerable mineral resources still largely unexploited. In 1979 the mining sector (excluding oil) contributed to the gross national product by 7.1 percent, producing 44 billion francs CFA for the state's coffers.

One of the most important deposits of manganese in the world is located in Moanda. Reserves are estimated at 200 million tons, or one-fourth of known world reserves. Under exploitation since 1962. Moanda exported 2,273,600 tons in 1979, making Gabon the third most important exporter of manganese in the world after the Soviet Union and South Africa.

One-fifth of the production of manganese, the composition of which is too fine for steel manufacturing, is kept in the mine toward the future production of ferro-manganese. Additionally, Gabon is the No 1 exporter of manganese dioxide, a product used to manufacture electric batteries. In Mounana, as well as in Mikouloungou, Boyindzi, Oklo and Okelobondo, the Franceville Mining Company (COMUF) exploits a little over 1,000 tons of uranium, which is shipped to Pointe-Noire in the Congo, from where it is exported to France, thus providing 21 percent of French supplies. A total of 1,060 tons of uranium were exported in 1979, making Gabon the sixth-largest world producer of uranium. Huge reserves of iron ore are found in the northeastern part of the country. Their exploitation is also tied to the completion of the Transgabonese railroad network, which now only reaches Ndjole.

Deposits of barite exist in the south; demand for it should rise with the increase of oil exploration in the Gulf of Guinea. There are also deposits of talc, lead, zinc and copper.

Additionally, the continuous rise of gold prices is actually pushing some experts to return to a systematic reactivation of gold production, which today is being practiced in small fashion and limited scale in the Eteke region. Indeed, gold was one of Gabon's resources before World War II.

Exploitation of Forestry Resources

A total of 76 percent of the area of the country is covered by equatorial forests, making Gabon the second-ranking country in Africa after Zaire in relation to the importance of the forestry capital.

At present, less than 20 percent of total production undergoes processing. However, various saw-mills and factories have been established during the last 6 years.

Agriculture is First Priority

In preparation for the period Gabonese call "after-the-oil," President Omar Bongo has decided that the agricultural sector will henceforth be actively developed. Gabon imports annually 15,000 tons of meat. This represents a considerable amount for a country numbering less than one million inhabitants, and is the result of the presence of more than 25,000 expatriates and of the relatively high standard of living of the Gabonese themselves. Since Zimbabwe stopped exporting meat to Gabon, Gabonese butcher shops are supplied mostly by Botswana, Argentina and France. Thus, it is planned that 42,000 heads of cattle will be established on 170,000 hectares. This operation will cost a total of 10 billion francs CFA, more specifically in the Tchibanga region. A Zairian ranch owned by a Belgian has supplied the first animals that will be transported by Hercules C 130 transport planes in an operation organized by the Gabonese army.

Another project under way is the establishment of vast industrial plantations of palm trees, with 90 percent of their production earmarked for export. This was initiated in 1977 in the area around Lambarene. A 15,000-hectare palm tree plantation is planned between Lambarene and Bifoum. It will produce 50,000 tons of oil annually. Following an investment of 14 billion francs CFA, an area of 6,000 hectares has already been established according to plan.

There are a number of other projects concerning coconut trees, sugar cane, rice, fruit and vegetable production and rubber.

The government is advocating industrial development as well, following the development of agriculture and of the food industry to protect itself from the consequences of the "after-the-oil" period.

No Miracles Can Be Expected

Two avenues are thus advocated:

- 1) Heavy industry based on local raw materials with most of the production earmarked for export: oil derivatives, paper pulp, plywood, manganese ferro-alloy, steel products. This policy of industrial development is hampered by various handicaps: amount of investments, costlier in Gabon than in other African countries because of the difficult terrain; the high cost of these investments, some of which total nearly 100 billion francs CFA or more; the difficulty in obtaining loans at preferential interest rates since Gabon does not enjoy the facilities granted to developing countries; various difficulties in awakening the interest of foreign investors, who regret the lack of a domestic market, thus condemning heavy industry to ship all production to an international market which today is depressed; unskilled, expensive and scarce manpower, with the concomitant ill of an extensive and costly expatriate expertise, and, finally, still insufficient electric power despite the praiseworthy efforts of the SEEG [Gabon Power and Water Company], which at present produces more than 250,000 kw throughout the country. When the Grand-Poubara dam will be built in the Haut-Ogooue a number of projects such as the Moanfa ferro-alloy plant will then be established.

2) Small and middle-sized industries--which were often mentioned during the recent Franco-Gabonese economic talks organized in conjunction with French industrialists--more specifically aimed at the fisheries sector, the wood processing field and the substitutes for imports.

The establishment of new industrial units on a human scale is hampered by many difficulties and it would be illusory to expect miracles. To the limited scale of the domestic market, the difficulties in exporting to neighboring countries which protect their own industries, the--albeit temporary--lack of road and railroad infrastructures should be added a number of human factors which cannot be ignored: there are practically no Gabonese directors of enterprises and the few Gabonese industrialists can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

However, it must be acknowledged that the Gabonese government grants favorable terms to new enterprises within the framework of the investment code, that the administration is very reliable, especially in the financial departments of the Ministries of Finance and Planning and that financial services such as banking and insurance are quite efficient. Noteworthy are also the ease of international air connections and of telecommunications (direct dial from Paris, Geneva, New York, etc.) as well as exceptional living conditions for French expatriates in a pleasant French-speaking country enjoying good schooling and remarkable political stability.

CSO: 4400

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS BANS SALE OF 'JEUNE AFRIQUE'

AB151434 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpts] His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo presided yesterday over an important ministerial council at the Renovation Palace. A report on this ministerial council meeting is given by the minister delegate to the president for information, post and telecommunications, Mr Zachaire Myboto.

Reviewing the political situation on the international scene, the council expressed satisfaction about the relations between Gabon and all peace-loving countries since the coming into power of the president. It, however, deplored the unjustified and biased attacks which our country and its head of state and government have been subjected to, by the foreign press, especially in newspapers like JEUNE AFRIQUE and AFRIQUE-ASIE.

Concerning particularly JEUNE AFRIQUE, the deliberate lack of comprehension of the newspaper despite our numerous (?protests) [words indistinct] has forced the government, following the report of the minister delegate in charge of information, post and telecommunications, to ban, with effect from today, the sale of this newspaper in any part of the country.

Furthermore, the council adopted a draft ordinance modifying Articles 158 and 161 of the Penal Code. The modification has become necessary in order to strengthen the existing provisions, which will make it possible to punish more severely violators of these provisions, especially those found guilty of flagrant insult to various personalities of the state. The text of these articles are as follows:

Article 158 as amended: Those found guilty of insult to the president of the republic at any time, on any occasion and through any means, will receive a punishment of 1 to 10 years prison term and may have to pay a fine of 1 million CFA francs. If the insult is contained in tracts [words indistinct] distributed to members of the public, exhibited to their sight or found in the possession of the violators with a view to disturbing them, the violators will be sentenced to hard labor.

Article 161 as amended: Any person found guilty of flagrant insult to a member of the National Assembly, a magistrate of the judiciary or administration, an official of a ministry, a civil servant or a citizen charged with an official mission, will be imprisoned for 1 to 2 years and may be given a fine not exceeding 300,000 CFA francs. If the insult is directed against a cabinet member or his wife, the sentence will range from 1 to 5 years and may be brought up to 10 years if the insult is contained in tracts, [word indistinct] or leaflets distributed or exhibited to members of the public or if the offender is found in possession of such documents.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--Libreville, 9 Feb (AFP)--A cultural, scientific and technical cooperation agreement between France and Gabon was signed here yesterday but the two sides failed to agree on a proposed economic and financial accord. The French delegation considered the economic and financial agreement proposed by Gabon too restricting, while according to a Gabonese source the original French project was too imprecise. It was understood that the Gabonese had been concerned to slow the flight of French capital from the west African state. The cooperation agreement was signed by French Defence and Cooperation Minister Robert Galley and Gabon's Foreign Minister Martin Bongo at the end of a visit by Mr. Galley to the former French colony. The four days of talks also failed to produce an agreement concerning the free circulation of people, notably upon a Gabonese proposal to introduce visa requirements for French nationals, an authoritative source said. But the two sides agreed proposals for the exploitation of uranium and manganese Dzier investment projects in energy, rural development, telecommunications and small and medium-sized businesses, a French source said. The French also expressed interest in construction of a new airport at Libreville. [Excerpt] [AB160939 Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 9 Feb 81]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GHANA PRESIDENT VISITS--Banjul, 19 Feb (AFP)--Ghana and the Gambia are convinced that only African countries can settle the problems of Chad, Western Sahara and the Horn of Africa and think that foreign interference only aggravates them, a communique published on Thursday at the end of the official visit of the Ghanaian head of state, Mr Hilla Limann, indicated. Presidents Hilla Limann of Ghana and Dawda Jawara of Gambia condemned the inhuman policy of apartheid and South Africa for making the recent Geneva conference on Namibia a failure, the communique continues. They reaffirmed their support for SWAPO and all the liberation movements of southern Africa, it said. The two presidents decided to do everything to implement the African charter of human rights. This charter, it will be recalled, was adopted in Banjul last January and should be submitted to the African heads of state for ratification. Mr Hilla Limann, who was the guest of honor at Gambia's independence ceremony on Wednesday, left the Gambian capital for Senegal where he will pay a 2-day official visit. [Text] [AB191618 Paris AFP in French 1246 GMT 19 Feb 81]

CSO: 4400

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

WOUNDED MINISTER RETURNS--Bissau, 19 Feb (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau Economic Coordination and Planning Minister Vasco Cabral, accidentally wounded in last November's successful coup against the government of President Luis Cabral, returned to his old ministry yesterday from medical treatment in Sweden. In Brasilia meanwhile, Guinea-Bissau Education Minister Mario Cabral denied that the former president was to be tried. The minister, who is also not related to ex-president Cabral, said the former leader was in good health under house arrest with his family. [Excerpts] [AB191047 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 19 Feb 81]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Maseru (Lesotho), 3 Feb (AFP)--It was learned from official sources that an agreement on the construction of the future international airport of Lesotho was signed on Monday in Maseru between the Lesotho minister of transport, Mr P. N. Peete and the representative of an engineering firm based in Ottawa, Canada. Mr Peete revealed that the construction work will begin in November this year and should be completed by the beginning of 1984. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0745 GMT 3 Feb 81 AB]

CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, INDIAN OCEAN PEACE

LD161631 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Feb 81 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Madagascan President Didier Ratsiraka by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "President Ratsiraka Intends To 'Accelerate' the Establishment of Socialist Enterprises"--date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, at the beginning of December you placed under house arrest one of the historic figures of Madagascan nationalism-- Monja Joana. According to his supporters, your strong reaction would seem to indicate that your regime is fragile?

[Answer] In 1972, it was I who insisted that Monja Joana be released. He had become my friend. He waged a campaign in support of the constitution and myself. In 1977, he challenged the results of the election which he lost. He organized a march in Antananarivo. I did not prevent him from doing this. He held a congress even though his party had no longer the right to engage in politics. I let him do it. We are not blind. I have engaged in self-criticism. We want to make adjustments without destroying everything. Monja Joana wants to sweep all institutions away. This is no good. This situation has existed since 1977. A strong reaction would be an immediate and sudden reaction out of proportion to the subject matter. My reaction has not been strong at all. Some university leftists asked Monja Joana to come to Antananarivo to support their so-called demands. We learned that some people had recruited some mercenaries with a view to eliminating Monja Joana. If he were assassinated, I would be blamed for his assassination. He has been placed under house arrest. He has been allowed to live there with his family (LE MONDE note: 72-63-4 old Monja Joana is under house arrest at the Ankilivondraky Military Camp near Ihosy in the country's southern region [as printed]).

[Question] Three Madagascan officers have been imprisoned since 1978 (LE MONDE note: The men in question are former information minister Major Andriamaholison, and Captain Rakotonirina--both Saint-Cyr graduates--and Captain Rakoto. They were detained in October 1978 and charged with "high treason and plotting against the security of the state"). The investigation has been very long. Will they be put on trial soon?

[Answer] They were in contact with some foreign countries. They planned to eliminate my entourage first, and, undoubtedly, myself later. Eventually, they wrote to me asking for forgiveness. Was Bastien Thiry a political prisoner before being executed? [reference to one of the men involved in an assassination attempt on General De Gaulle] In a civilized and democratic country it is right to try and execute a man responsible for an unsuccessful attempt on the life of a head of state, but in a Third World country it is wrong to keep such a man in prison for 4 years or keep in prison three officers who planned to assassinate the head of state. This is rather strange. Is it better to organize a hasty trial and an immediate execution or to institute a lengthy investigation in order to establish responsibilities? There have been ramifications abroad in connection with this affair. Once we are in possession of all the facts, they will be tried.

Traitors Will Receive the Punishment They Deserve

[Question] In your latest speech on 16 January you used parables which raised questions among the population. You mentioned the characters of Judas and Peter, who are apparently two leading figures in your regime. Will something happen to Judas and Peter?

[Answer] The people know that in any revolution there have been, are and will be traitors. They trust me. They let me take my time. I cannot know who will betray me. I am very cautious. I look for proof. Traitors will receive the punishment they deserve the day I find proof that they have really betrayed me. If there are potential Judases, the people will help me to unmask, isolate and fight them.

[Question] You have carried out a self-criticism of the regime, denouncing its weaknesses, notably in economic affairs (corruption, inefficiency and so forth...). Are these weaknesses not inherent in the principles of socialist management?

[Answer] Certainly not. Quite the reverse; we were wrong not to speed up the transformation of nationalized enterprises into socialist enterprises. In a socialist enterprise there are several safeguards against mistakes: the orientation council, the management committee or the grassroots, which can exert real control. In 5 years' time we will see whether the administration of the new socialist enterprises produces better results or not. The fault lies elsewhere. There must be a radical change of thinking at all levels. I am told: the revolution is a failure. But I am expected to achieve in 5 years what you Christians failed to achieve in 2,000 years. I cannot carry out this revolution alone. The nationalized enterprises, for instance, had to continue operating as before because the cadres had been trained in a certain way. They cannot invent a socialist system of management overnight. The country can only be transformed gradually.

Establishing a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean

[Question] You have proposed hosting a conference on the subject of "Indian Ocean, Zone of Peace" in Antananarivo at the end of 1981 or beginning of 1982. What progress has this project made?

[Answer] If this conference takes place it can only be in 1982. Indeed, it is to be preceded by a ministerial conference in Sri Lanka organized by the United Nations. However, the date of this conference is not yet known. The aim is to establish a demilitarized and denuclearized zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. During a summit meeting the heads of state will have to agree on a convention having the force of law which can be imposed on all. With the increasing number of war flotillas and the arms race in the region, we know how important the Indian Ocean is for everybody's oil supplies. Let us meet and adopt a treaty guaranteeing security for the giant oil tankers. You would have to have bad intentions to reject such a proposal. We are as concerned as others that the oil tankers which bring our supplies should not be torpedoed. Some 38 countries have already given a fairly favorable reply to my proposal. In Carter's days however, the United States indicated to us that it regarded such a conference as premature.

[Question] Many experts think that in calling for all foreign bases in the Indian Ocean to be dismantled you are objectively serving the Soviet Union's interests. Moreover, the latter is supporting your plan.

[Answer] I cannot prevent Moscow from energetically supporting my proposal. I would have preferred the United States to do likewise. It would be inconsistent to propose establishing a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean without dismantling the foreign bases. It so happens that these foreign bases are mainly American. I cannot help that. Moreover, let us look at it from the geostrategic viewpoint. What is the point of a foreign base in these days of intercontinental missiles? All the Soviet Union's nerve centers can be reached from Alaska, Canada and the United States. Nuclear submarines can stay under water for [figure indistinct] months without having to surface. With repair ships it is no longer necessary to dock anywhere. U.S. surveillance aircraft, refueled in flight, can come from Guam to here without landing. A foreign base in the Indian Ocean serves no purpose.

[Question] You seem to be adopting the encirclement theory according to which the Soviet Union, by making military interventions in foreign countries, for instance in Afghanistan, is only loosening its enemies' hold.

[Answer] The Soviet Union is following a "disencirclement" strategy. The Soviets came to this region after the others. If all the foreign bases in the Indian Ocean were removed the balance of forces would be tipped in favor of the West, the United States and the NATO powers. Look at the map. From Simonstown to Guam, from Australia to Israel, via Pakistan, Somalia, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. You counter that by pointing to Aden and possibly Ethiopia. The United States has as many port facilities in the region as the USSR. I am not working objectively for the USSR. I am working for Madagascar, because I would like to avert a catastrophe for my country and the Indian Ocean countries.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FAC AID--Antananarivo, 10 Feb (AFP)--Five financial agreements totaling 765 million Malagasy francs (FR15.3 million) were signed in Antananarivo on Tuesday morning by Mr Jean-Pierre Campredon, the French ambassador and Mr Rakotovao-Razakaboana, the Malagasy minister of finance and planning. These new grants from the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar bring the contribution of the FAC to Madagascar in 1980 to a total of 1.6 billion Malagasy francs (FR32 million). These non-refundable grants are to finance educational projects, the construction of harbor infrastructure and the dredging of the Toamasina (formerly Tamatave) port on the eastern side of Madagascar, rural development and agro-industrial projects, telecommunications and health projects. The total amount of FAC aid to Madagascar for the present year is approximately 2.25 billion Malagasy francs (FR45 million). [AB160746 Paris AFP in French 1423 GMT 10 Feb 81 AB]

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Antananarivo--A financial agreement on the moratorium for the repayment of Malagasy debts to the Soviet Union was signed in Antananarivo on Tuesday by Mr Rokotovao-Razakaboana, the Malagasy minister of finance and planning and a representative of the Soviet Embassy. According to the agreement the government of the Soviet Union has postponed to 1985 the time for the repayment of the state grants made to Madagascar, a total of R14 million which were to have been repaid in 1981 and 1982. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1427 GMT 10 Feb 81 AB]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FOOD AID--Rome, 11 Feb (AFP)--The world food programme will provide drought victims in the sub-Saharan state of Mali with three months emergency aid worth about 2.5 million U.S. dollars, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said here today. FAO director-general Edouard Saouma approved the aid plan, which will provide 166,000 people with 5,000 tons of corn, an FAO statement added. An FAO and food programme program to Mali reported that the country needs 93,000 tons of emergency cereal aid. The current food programme aid, which would be distributed in the Goa and Timbuktu areas, would only satisfy part of this need, the FAO statement said. [Text] [AB160939 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 11 Feb 81]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

U.K. GRANT--London, 12 Feb (AFP)--Britain has decided to grant Mauritius 1 million pounds (2.34 million dollars) to support that nation's balance of payments, according to an official statement Wednesday. It followed a meeting of the Mauritian prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, and the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. They discussed the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, which is administered by Britain, leased to the United States for a major military base and claimed by Mauritius. The Mauritian Government supports the idea of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace free from superpower armed influence. Lord Carrington and Sir Seewoosagur also talked about the possibility of increased British aid to Mauritius and its sugar exports. Sir Seewoosagur will meet British Premier Margaret Thatcher today. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 12 Feb 81 AB]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL TO SOFIA, MOSCOW--The party Central Committee secretary for economic policy, Marcelino Dos Santos, left for the USSR early this afternoon. Marcelino Dos Santos and his delegation will participate in the 26th CPSU Congress due to start on Monday in Moscow. The Mozambique delegation will also hold talks with the CPSU and USSR Government on bilateral cooperation. Marcelino Dos Santos will make a 2-day stopover in Sofia where he will hold talks with Bulgarian party and government officials. He is carrying a message from President Samora Machel to Bulgarian head of state Todor Zhivkov. [Text] [LD191552 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 19 Feb 81 EA]

SOVIET TRADE UNION VISITORS--A member of the permanent Political Committee, Mario de Graça Machungo, received in Maputo this afternoon the visiting delegation from the Soviet trade unions. On this occasion, Mario Machungo, minister of planning and agriculture, said that the visit by the Soviet trade unionists to our country is in implementation of the agreement signed by the two countries' presidents during the visit by the Mozambique head of state to the USSR. During the meeting, Mario Machungo referred to various fields of cooperation between the Mozambique production councils and the Soviet trade unions. [Text] [LD201106 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 19 Feb 81 EA]

CSO: 4401

SWAPO FOUNDER LANGUISHES IN PRISON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Jan 81 p 4

[Article by Terence Musuku]

[Text] **NAMIBIAN nationalist, Herman Toivo ja Toivo, founder-member of South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), has been subjected to a hell of life on racist South Africa's Robben Island since 1968.**

He is held on the escape-proof island with a host of no less than 60 other Namibian political prisoners and detainees as a separate group from their South African detained nationalists.

But, very surprisingly, the physical and mental tortures Toivo ja Toivo and his colleagues have been undergoing for more than a decade now while in detention, have attracted little world attention.

Yet Toivo ja Toivo and his countrymen — running into hundreds upon hundreds — are languishing on Robben Island, others in South African prisons, and, many more, in detention cells in Namibia.

According to authoritative, well-researched information by the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, the Namibian freedom fighters are currently detained by the South African authorities without charges.

Many others are serving prison terms for their part in the liberation struggle.

These political prisoners and detainees illustrate two crucial features of South Africa's occupation of Namibia: firstly, that they are prisoners of an oppressive regime which has unilaterally enforced its apartheid laws and other abominable practices in Namibia with particular harshness and brutality.

Secondly, South Africa's administration of Namibia is illegal. Those Namibians who have been tried and convicted for opposing the South African government have been brought before courts which have no standing in international law.

Their prison sentences, therefore, are illegal. They have been arrested, detained, interrogated and tortured by soldiers or policemen who have no right to be in Namibia at all.

South Africa, as repeatedly observed, will always continue to concoct means of procrastinating the long-delayed independence of Namibia.

SWAPO, on the other hand, should not relent in their liberation struggle — they have to win their independence by hook and crook methods.

All Namibians are subject, in addition, to a wide-range of politically-motivated security laws, some extended from South Africa, while others are specifically designed for Namibia.

The most awe-inspiring laws in force are the

Terrorism Act, Emergency Proclamation Act 26, Emergency Proclamation AG 9 and the Internal Security Act of 1976.

The Terrorism Act was first introduced in the South African parliament in 1967 specifically to cover the new situation created by SWAPO's decision, in 1966, to launch an armed struggle.

It was made retroactive to 1962 to allow for the trial of 37 SWAPO activists, including founder-member, Toivo ja Toivo, accused of inciting revolution and armed resistance to South Africa's occupation of Namibia.

Conviction under the Terrorism Act carries a mandatory minimum sentence of five years imprisonment.

It provides for the death penalty for a very broadly defined range of "terrorist activities" likely to "endanger the maintenance of law and order", including activities calculated to result in embarrassment to "the administration of the affairs of the state".

Terms

Further definition of this law could apply obstruction to the "free movement of traffic," or "hostility between the white and other inhabitants".

The Emergency Proclamation AG 26 was enacted by SWA Administrator

General in 1978 following weeks of violent incidents and clashes in Namibia's townships between SWAPO supporters and the racist government-sponsored Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

The political upheavals culminated in the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero tribal leader and President of the DTA, by two unidentified gunmen on March 27, 1978.

While men are held on Robben Island, Namibian women political prisoners are detained in Koonstad Prison in Orange Free State of South Africa.

But, in general terms, Namibian prisoners suffer the same hardships and ill-treatment as the South African prisoners on Robben Island, with added deprivation — it is extremely difficult for their relatives to visit them due to long distances from Namibia and bureaucratic obstruction.

Letters smuggled out from Namibian prisoners on Robben Island in 1970 and 1976 described the arduous manual labour required from them.

They are forced to work in the lime quarries, breaking stones and gathering and packing seaweed in the icy seas. Diet is basically mealie meal porridge and black coffee.

Medical treatment is minimal and, so far, two Namibian prisoners have died in detention on the island.

But the prisoners, despite harsh conditions, somehow manage to maintain their morale.

Helen Suzman, the South African parliamentary opposition spokeswoman on civil liberties, who visited Toivo ja Toivo on Robben Island in May, 1980, subsequently described him as "a man of remarkable fortitude and very forceful ideals".

She added: "He was not the type of man who would change his beliefs or his

attitude to the Namibian situation. He remains extremely hostile to the South African authorities and, above all, he is more concerned about the problems facing other Namibians than about himself."

"He also feels that his fellow Namibians on the island should continue their studies."

Little is known about the mental and physical condition of other individual prisoners. The conditions, however, under which both those serving sentences and detainees are held, and the interrogation techniques, beatings and torture to which they are subjected, must inevitably inflict permanent damage in some cases.

Despite its illegal status in Namibia, the South African regime has not refrained from imposing the ultimate penalty on Namibians.

The first use of the death penalty under the Terrorism Act was in fact against Namibians — SWAPO national organiser Aaron Muchimba, and SWAPO member Hendrik Shikongo, who were sentenced to death by the Swakopmund Supreme Court on May 21, 1976.

The sentences, however, were subsequently set aside in the face of evidence of gross irregularities in the conduct of their trial and

of other SWAPO members sentenced to prison terms at the same time.

Filemon Nangolo, a SWAPO freedom fighter, hanged on May 30, 1977, for the alleged murder of four whites had faced alternative charges under the Terrorism Act, but they did not figure in the final judgment.

The South African regime has consistently used the technique of arresting leading SWAPO officials, supporters and grassroots activists, detaining them without charge or trial under the enactments at their disposal as a means of neutralising SWAPO and other organisations actively opposed to its illegal occupation.

These tactics, combined with systematic harassment and intimidation by the police or other security agents in the territory, had virtually forced SWAPO to operate "underground" by 1979.

SWAPO's administrative secretary, inside Namibia, Axel Johannes, has spent nearly a third of his life in prison or detention and has been repeatedly interrogated and tortured in an apparent attempt to subdue his relentless fight for political freedom.

His most recent arrest was at the end of April, 1979. He was detained without charge until the end of July last year after which he was placed under house arrest in Katutura township.

Protests

During this 15-month period of detention, he was held incommunicado in a solitary confinement in a cell measuring approximately two metres by one and half metres in Cobabis Prison.

The only furniture in the cell was a bed and the only window was a grating high up on the wall. Except during the last three weeks of his detention, he was allowed no reading material other than a Bible and was — even after protests — only allowed to receive two and write two letters a month.

He was kept in the cell for more than 23 hours a day, being allowed out for 30 minutes exercise. Even during this time, he was given no contact with other prisoners.

Johannes, during his whole period of detention, in fact, saw only white prison officials or warders, a prison doctor and a magistrate.

In March, 1979, shortly before being rearrested and detained, Johannes was asked while on a brief visit to London why he kept returning to Namibia despite the treatment he had been enduring during his detentions.

He replied: "When I am in gaol I think I am going to leave the country as soon as I am released. I can't carry on like this. But as soon as I come out, there is the support of the people and I

forget everything. I can't believe it myself really."

"One day in 1975 I nearly became mad. I went 14 days and nights without sleep. I think it must be a record. At one stage I started fighting the police..."

"So on the day I was released, I said, no more — I must leave this country. I can't carry on like this. But I didn't. This was in 1975. It's always like this."

"People come to greet me. Then, sometimes on the very same day, we organise a public meeting. When I am on the stage and see the crowd — a very big crowd — I can't leave. People are always surprised."

"They all say, all the other people have left the country, why not you?"

In the case of women detainees who equally receive the same harsh treatment, they are exposed to additional risk of rape and assault at the hands of the security forces.

In recent months, a significant number of cases of rape by members of the South African defence force have been brought before the courts.

One woman leader held in detention is Gertrude Kandanga, the deputy secretary of the SWAPO's Women Council. She has been detained without charge under AG 26 since January, 1980, and is now reported to be seriously ill.

She is being held in solitary confinement in Windhoek Central Prison.

Ida Jimmy, 35, a SWAPO activist, was convicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in October last year. She had been accused of inciting a crowd to support the armed liberation struggle.

At the time of her arrest she was seven months pregnant.

Previously, she had been detained in solitary confinement and without charge for several months in 1979, together with her baby.

During that detention, she and other SWAPO detainees went on hunger strike while in detention.

Considerable evidence has been amassed over the years, much of it in the form of sworn affidavits and detailed factual descriptions compiled by lawyers, church bodies and humanitarian organisations, of the systematic use of torture and brutality by the South African police and security forces during interrogation.

SWAPO, together with other Namibian organisations opposed to South Africa's occupation of Namibia, have simultaneously continued to expose South Africa's barbaric acts against Namibians to the outside world.

Above all, SWAPO have never flinched in their justified struggle to regain their birth rights and political independence. Their victory, by all indications, is around the corner.

CSO: 4420

SWAPO LEADER SEES ESCALATION OF FIGHTING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jan 81 p 27

[Report on interview with Peter Nanyemba, SWAPO defense minister, by Jonathan Steel, date and place not given]

[Text] LUBANGO — We met him by chance shortly after dawn in the southern Angolan province of Cunene, a tall, broad-shouldered figure dressed in combat fatigues with a red badge of Lenin on his forage cap.

A dozen young soldiers were travelling with him through the bush in two pick-up trucks.

Peter Nanyemba, Defence Minister of the South West African People's Organisation which is fighting against South Africa's rule in SWA/Namibia, was on his way back from "the front" as he put it.

He had been to review the military situation since the collapse of the UN-sponsored Geneva talks. He was in a hurry, but next day we talked to him in Lubango, where he sometimes uses a pleasant villa built in the dying days of Portuguese colonialism.

From the outset he emphasised that the war would go on. "Geneva never meant that we should reduce our military activity. Swapo continued to fight during the conference and it will continue now."

Commander Nanyemba called the Geneva talks "a waste of time" from which Swapo derived no benefit. He evinced markedly less

hope in the process of UN sponsored negotiations than the Angolans have.

There have been hints that Swapo was divided over whether to attend the talks, and the Defence Minister showed he was on the side of the sceptics.

"We knew there would be diplomatic manoeuvres, but we went to Geneva because we didn't want to be accused of being afraid of elections and of not wanting to talk to South Africa."

"We are not political cowards or selfish. If new talks on the lines of Geneva were organised, Swapo would still go, but not at the same level again."

In a reference to the internal parties in SWA/Namibia, he said it was "totally unacceptable for South Africa to parade its puppets before the Western Press."

The Geneva talks collapsed when South Africa insisted that the United Nations recognise the internal parties as equal in

status to Swapo before South Africa would accept a date for a ceasefire.

"Even if the United Nations were to withdraw its endorsement of Swapo as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people we will remain the vanguard of the Namibian people," Commander Nanyemba declared.

The decision to call Swapo the only representative of SWA/Namibia did not come from the United Nations. The UN was only following the lead of the people of the country who had shown by their actions that they supported Swapo.

"Go to Robben Island, in South Africa, and count the Swapo political prisoners. See how many are in concentration camps in Namibia. Talk to the exiles from Namibia studying in different parts of the world. You will find Swapo everywhere. This is proof of our support."

The West should put more pressure on South Africa to make it serious about accepting a ceasefire and elections.

He expressed bitterness about Western arms supplies to South Africa which he alleges are still taking place despite the UN arms embargo.

On the military front, Commander Nanyemba claims that the situation is improving all the time. In August last year, South Africa introduced conscription for SWA/Namibian blacks.

He calls it "South Africa's Vietnamisation of the war" and says it has caused a mass displacement of SWA/Namibian refugees across the border to escape the call-up.

On his trip to the border last week he met a group of 150 coming over.

He would not give any figure for the number of

armed Swapo guerrillas, but most estimates put it at around 8 000, not all of them inside SWA/Namibia at the same time.

He denied that Swapo had any bases in southern Angola. Angola already had 30 000 SWA/Namibian refugees in camps, but none was permitted to settle in the two border provinces of Cunene and Cuando Cubango.

All that Swapo had in the south were 'transit facilities' where guerrillas slept for a night before passing on to SWA/Namibia. The "Liberation struggle is like a plant," Commander Nanyemba

concluded optimistically. "It grows every day."

For their part, South African military commanders sound equally confident. Major General Charles Lloyd, who commands the South African forces in SWA/Namibia, is reported to have said in his new year message: "Our forces have taken the initiative and are in total control of the situation."

While both sides talk tough, the signs are that neither can knock the other out in the foreseeable future.

The war is a stalemate, and the only hope for an end to the death and destruction lies in the negotiated ceasefire which the United Nations has proposed.

CSO: 4420

INVESTIGATIONS OF KANO RIOTS REVEAL 14 POLICE KILLED

Thousands of Fanatics

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Feb 81 p 32

[Article by Emmanuel Obideyi]

[Text] Fourteen policemen were killed during the religious disturbances which broke out in Kano between December 18 and 28 last year.

This was disclosed by the Kano State acting commissioner of police, Mr. Jonathan Pogosen while giving evidence before the Anigolu Tribunal yesterday.

Led in evidence by the counsel to the tribunal, Alhaji Abdullahi Ibrahim, Mr. Pogosen stated that 13 other policemen were also seriously wounded during the disturbances.

The acting police commissioner listed the names of some of the policemen who died to include Corporal Kabo Fulani, Corporal Akanbi Popoola, Corporal Simson Machus and Corporal Desmond Okolo.

He revealed that some of those wounded were also given by the witnesses as superintendent of police, Mr. Mohammed Mekifa, assistant superintendent of police, Mr. B. Alahi and Sergeant John Adinjobi.

Mr. Pogosen said other wounded policemen were Mr. Sule Oladokun, Mr. Abodu, Mr. Daniel Emeiwiwa, Mr. Buka Kadiri, Mr. Julius Ayaka, Mr. Alfred Meka, Mr. A. Shamasua, Mr. Abakoie Adudu, Mr. Joseph Audu and Mr. Harrison Haymond.

Mr. Pogosen said that acting on information he received on December 18 last

year that some religious fanatics were wounding and killing people in the town, he sent four units of policemen to Shanchi praying ground where the fanatics used to hold their campaign meetings.

The acting police commissioner gave the name of the leader of the religious fanatics who caused the disturbance as Alhaji Mohammed Marwa, alias Maiteine.

Mr. Pogosen said that immediately the policemen took up position at Shanchi praying ground, the followers of Maiteine attacked them from all corners with machetes, dane guns, bows and arrows and other dangerous

weapons.

He said that when the police could not overpower the rioters with teargas, they resorted to the use of firearms.

Mr. Pogosen stated that despite the use of guns, the fanatics moved towards the police position in thousands.

While the fight was heavily going on, the acting police commissioner said that another set of rioters went round and set nine police vehicles on fire.

Two private cars, belonging to two police officers, were also set on fire, he added.

During the encounter, Mr. Pogosen said that two rifles, one sub-machine gun and a case of grenade were seized from the police by the rioters.

Aliens From Five Countries

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Feb 81 p 32

[Text] The Kano Disturbances Tribunal was told yesterday that some supporters of Maitatsine were citizens of five African countries.

Mr. Pogoson said this while giving evidence at the tribunal yesterday.

He however added that majority of the fanatics came from certain states in Nigeria.

Mr Pogoson said that after their arrest, investigations showed that some of these supporters came from Niger, Chad, Cameroun, Mali, and Upper Volta.

Out of 223 foreigners arrested, 202 were from Niger, 17 from Chad, Two from Cameroun, and one each from Mali and Upper Volta, the witness said.

Mr. Pogoson said that out of 732 Nigerians, 226 were from Kano State, 173 from Kaduna State, 112 from Bornu State, 88 from Bauchi State. 85 from Sokoto State, 24 from Gongola State, eight from Niger State, five from Plateau and one from Oyo State.

Mr. Pogoson revealed that all the Nigerians and foreign supporters were arrested on December 29, last year on the road blocks leading into Kano, and in the nearby bush around the town.

Most of the supporters, Mr. Pogoson said, came to Maitatsine to study Koran while others came to reinforce the strength of their leader (Maitatsine).

The witness told the tribunal that one of the arrested supporters was an ex-soldier who confessed to him that he was responsible for training the rioters ten months before the disturbances.

Tribunal To Begin Investigations

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Emman Obideyi and Emman Omaha]

[Text] **T**HE Kano disturbances tribunal would pursue its task with relentless vigour and assiduity in order to get at the bottom of the root cause that led to the disturbance in the town sometimes last December.

The tribunal will also determine the truth of the disturbance however confused they may be.

This was stated by the chairman

of the tribunal, Mr. Justice Anthony Aniagolu, in his address at the opening of the inquiry.

To achieve this goal, the chairman said the tribunal needed generosity of the public and the witnesses to speak the truth and remain calm within the precincts of the venue of the inquiry.

Accurate and balance reporting by the mass media would also be needed as well as avoidance of prejudicial and inflammatory state-

ments by the public, the chairman said.

The counsel to the tribunal, the chairman added, also needed the assistance of the witnesses in the prosecution of his duties.

After reading the terms of reference of the inquiry, the chairman said: "The issue involved in the probe were so weighty for the rule of law, order and

good government of this country, that no one who loves her will treat the exercise lightly or do anything to frustrate the realisation of the objective.

If all these things were observed, the chairman said that the tribunal would successfully complete its assignment within the period granted to it under the instrument.

Plans To Eliminate Aliens

Kaduna NEW NIGERIA in English 3 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] **DEPARTMENT of Immigration in the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs has finalised plans to carry out combined raids with the police against immigrants who entered the country illegally.**

The intention is to flush out undesirable and illegal immigrants and send them away.

Director of Immigration in the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Lawal Sarnbo, disclosed this to New Nigerian at an inter-

view at the week-end.

According to the Director, the growing number of illegal immigrants has given the department serious concern, hence our

decision to rid the country of these illegal immigrants', he explained.

One of the strategies to halt the influx, the director disclosed is to discourage employers of labour from employing citizens of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) without valid travelling documents.

Again, he said, the department was doing everything possible to ensure that visitors who possess valid travel documents did not overstay their permit periods.

Alhaji Lawal also disclosed that 44,733 foreigners residing in the country possess resident permits, adding that visitors were not included in this number because they were not permanent residents.

He also estimated that 1,000 aliens enter the country daily. This figure, he emphasised, represented only those foreigners who come through approved immigration posts.

On problems facing the department, the director regretted that his staff were not fully equipped and that the department lacked adequate manpower to effectively check the influx and activities of illegal immigrants.

He pointed out, however, that ECOWAS treaty on free movement of persons and goods did not compel any member-state to stop, or control the influx of ECOWAS citizens into its territory, unless they were considered security risks.

"If 1,000 or more ECOWAS citizens turn up at our borders daily possessing valid travel documents and do not appear in the department's 'stop light', such aliens have to be admitted for three months visit", Alhaji Lawal explained.

CSO: 4420

TEACHERS CALLED ON TO CREATE 'NEW REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH'

Victoria NATION in English 2 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Minister of Education and Information, Mr James Michel, has called upon Seychellois teachers and educators to create a New Revolutionary Youth who will assume the role of the vanguard of the nation.

Speaking to newly graduated teachers at the Teachers Training College whose graduation ceremony was also attended by President Rene over the weekend, the Minister exhorted Seychellois teachers never to "disappoint" the young generation.

Said Minister Michel: "Our future--the future of our country--depends on them. Let us help them to build the foundation of a strong and revolutionary society which does not simply follow others, but which leads the way to a quality of life where will flourish not only justice through equality, but also brotherhood through cooperation. And this it is in our power to help become true with the proper motivation, understanding and determination."

Urging the teachers to continuously improve on the standard of their work, he called on the young educators to imbue themselves with the spirit of innovation.

"Remember that our young people who are coming to school every morning are putting a lot of hope in you, and should you disappoint them, they may never forgive you" said Minister Michel adding that it was only through hard work that they would feel satisfaction over their own performance.

Side by side with increased quality in Seychellois national education, the Minister said, was the greater need for socialist discipline in line with the President's declaration of 1981 as another year of discipline.

Much has been spoken about the absence of discipline in schools and even teachers have deplored openly the absence of disciplinary measures which would enable them to cope with unruly and disobedient students, he explained.

The Minister announced that his ministry had set-up a disciplinary committee to probe into the malaise and suggest a disciplinary code for schools.

"This committee has put forward proposals which are being studied by the head-teachers before final revision by the committee and adoption by the ministry," said Mr Michel. He asked the new teachers to cooperate to realise a "marked improvement in the discipline of our young people."

Turning to the performance of the Teachers Training College, Minister Michel commended the staff for having conducted seminars to gauge their own performance.

"It is hoped that the setting up of a "Conseil de Formation" coupled with the advisory services of the newly formed National Pedagogical Institute should provide the Teachers Training College with the necessary forum to pursue valuable discussion to further adapt its methods and structures in order to equip its students to fulfil their role in the construction of the new socialist society."

But, Minister Michel said, overall success would only come about with the active participation of the trainee teachers in the affairs of the college.

"I should stress that students of the college should have an active part in the running of the college by providing the essential feedback to the staff," the Minister said, inviting the students to provide their teachers with suggestions to improve their training.

"In doing so, let us remember that if accurate and unbiased reports can be very helpful, we should also ward off the temptation of giving in to idle gossip and unsubstantiated reports which are non-productive and harmful to all."

The Minister told the newly graduated teachers that the successful completion of their course was not an end in itself but only the means for higher self-education.

"It is my sincere hope that the day when students used to rush home as soon as the last lecture was over, are gone for ever," he said.

"As responsible adult students you should know that once lectures are over, some of the most important aspects of your work start--for it is then that you can do research in the library, that you can read selected magazines to keep abreast with educational developments and world affairs. This way, you can initiate self-help projects either at the college or in the community by participating in various forms of extra curricular activity".

President Albert Rene later personally honoured the 52 graduate teachers by presenting them with their certificates. When he had entered the hall earlier, accompanied by Minister Michel the new teachers stood to attention to the strains of the National Anthem.

[Editorial]

The quality of the Revolution is essentially measured by the political and educational development of the young people who are the guarantee of a victorious revolutionary process.

Since the triumph of the Seychellois Revolution and the liberation of our people from a neo-colonial bondage, President Albert Rene has taken great interest in the political and educational development of our youth who constitute 38 per cent of our population.

A substantial tranche of the country's budget is devoted to the education of our children. And the importance that the Government attaches to the development of

the country's youth can be reflected from a substantial increase in the national budget on education each year since Liberation.

Since Liberation too, comprehensive structural changes have taken place in the education system of the republic. Notably, there has been guaranteed nine years of free universal education, equality in education opportunity and reforms in primary and secondary levels of education.

During his Budget address for 1981, our President said emphasis on the improvement of the qualitative aspects of education. He underlined the need for improved quality of teaching methods and school curricula in line with real needs of the country.

Against this background Minister Michel's address to our 52 newly graduated teachers is not only timely but should be taken seriously by all our teachers and educators.

The Minister told the freshly graduated teachers over the weekend that it was necessary to analyse critically, and at all times, every facet of our education system, in order to bring about a greater improvement in the quality of education beneficial to our people.

Indeed, self-criticism and self-analysis are vital for the advancement of our educational process.

We call upon all our educators and teachers to heed the Minister's call on them to be self-critical of their teaching methods, take constructive criticisms from others aimed at the improvement of their noble work. This way, and through a permanent drive for more knowledge, we shall succeed in creating a New Revolutionary Youth, the vanguard of our nation.

CSO: 4420

NEW NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE ADVISORY BOARD ESTABLISHED

Victoria ATION in English 4 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] A new National Youth Service Advisory Board has been appointed by President René to advise and guide the NYS scheme.

The ten members on the board are President René himself as the Chairman, the Minister for Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, the Minister for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Esmé Jumeau, the Principal Secretary for Works, Mr. Maxime Fayon, the Principal Secretary for Education and Information, Mrs. Danielle d'Offay, the Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jérémie Bonnelame, the Principal Secretary for Health, Mrs. Georgette Thomas, the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam, the Chief Coordinator of the National Youth Service, Mrs. Florence Benstrong and Mr. Bernard Shamlaye, assistant coordinator for education in the NYS.

The setting-up of this advisory board is provided for in the National Youth Service Act (1980) and it will meet as frequently as possible to discuss and advise on aspects of the scheme such as the education programme, organisation of daily life of the students at the Village, long-term objectives and plans for expansion.

Meanwhile students already at the Port Launay Youth Village since Sunday are getting acquainted with the place and life there.

The next group of students will enter the village tomorrow--the former P9 students from schools at Takamaka, Baie Lazare, Anse Royale, Anse aux Pins, Port Glaud and Mont Fleuri.

Students from Takamaka, Baie Lazare, Anse Royale and Anse aux Pins should wait at their schools for transport tomorrow. Those from Port Glaud should gather at their community centre while those from Mont Fleuri should assemble at Seychelles College playing field. All students should assemble by 2 p. m.

CSO: 4420

SEYCHELLES

SADECO TO INCREASE SELF-SUFFICIENCY EFFORTS

Victoria NATION in English 6 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Working out of new headquarters in Victoria's Botanical Gardens, the Seychelles Agricultural Development Company (SADECO) is optimistically poised to increase its contribution to the country's self-sufficiency drive this year.

SADECO was set up in May last year to run, on a commercial and independent basis, the Department of Agriculture's farms and other agricultural concerns.

Though still experiencing some expected teething problems in setting up such a large and crucial venture firmly on its feet, Managing Director Maxime Delpech expressed his satisfaction yesterday afternoon at the way things have gone so far.

"We are definitely optimistic for the coming year and expect better results once our farms have adapted fully to several new varieties of crops that we have begun cultivating," he said.

That SADECO has much agricultural potential cannot be doubted. It is developing four farms, a tea estate and a cinnamon processing plant. It is also seriously considering branching out into other spheres of cultivation and animal husbandry.

Of the present concerns only the tea estate at Salazie and the Anse aux Pins farm were affected by the recent heavy rains--one because some tea bushes were carried away by landslides and the other where the harvest of certain crops will be delayed because fertilization was interrupted. The Anse Aux Pins farms was also the company's former headquarters before it moved into the former Co-operative and Marketing Office in the Botanical Gardens, a more central site for its operations.

Other concerns include the Beau Vallon fruit farm, the Hangard estate for vegetables, root crops, fruit, spices and coffee and the Anse Kerlan, Praslin, farm for vegetables and certain other crops.

While only Anse aux Pins is specialising in livestock at the moment--it also grows vegetables, tubers and other crops--the other farms will also rear enough cattle to provide manure.

Some of the estates are already providing such root crops as cassava, coco-yam and sweet potatoes and bananas for the School Meals Centre in Victoria.

The total acreage of land under development has not yet been fully worked out but the largest farm, at Anse aux Pins, has 400 acres.

With the development of agriculture being so important to the economy of the islands, SADECO is cooperating as much as possible with other parastatal bodies involved in related projects, such as the Seychelles Commodity Company and the Islands Development Corporation. Also of vital importance to SADECO is co-operation with the government research centre at Grand Anse, Mahe. SADECO has neither the resources nor the expertise to spend on research and depends on the Grand Anse station for advice on methods, choice of crop and livestock varieties, and combating diseases.

To help increase production, SADECO invites private farmers to visit its farms to observe their methods and results. In fact, said Mr. Delpech, a farmer could even spend a few days working on the farm so as to study more intently anything of particular interest.

CSO: 4420

INDIAN DELEGATION VISITS COETIVY MILITARY CENTER

Victoria NATION in English 5 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] "The fertile of Coetivy [Indian] when fully exploited will produce a large variety of crops which will play a major role in the country's bid to attain self-sufficiency in food production".

This was the general impression of our reporter who spent a few hours on Coetivy on Tuesday accompanying the delegation which is currently in the Republic to discuss the possibility of cooperating with our country in patrolling its Exclusive Economic Zone.

The delegation visited the military training centre of Coetivy and paid particular interest in the major agricultural project undertaken by the Army.

The delegation was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, and they were met at the airstrip by the camp commander, Major McDonald Marengo who showed them around.

The agricultural project, fishing, furniture construction

from wood growing on the island, and other economic activities play an important role in the training programme of the military centre.

One half of the island is under the management of the People's Defence Forces and the other half is run by the Island Development Corporation.

The trainees already have 20 acres of the agricultural land under crops, including two acres of maize and more than 7,000 plants of coco-yam.

Major Marengo explained that most of the planting materials were found on the island, with the exception of maize which had to be brought in from Mahé.

"This means that most of the crops could have been produced on the island before the state acquired it, but nobody seemed to have bothered about it", said Major Marengo.

Minister Ber'louis said that the main idea was to make full use of resources already available.

He said, "The island has abundant wood and we did not see why the soldiers should not use the wood to make furniture and construct the houses in which they live".

The camp also contains livestock, pigs, hens fed on what the island produces. "Everyday the soldiers go fishing as part of their training in economic activities", Major Marengo explained. "The fish caught is used as food while the guts are mixed with coconuts for pigfeed. Anything surplus to our requirements is shipped to Mahé.

BRIEFS

INDIAN DELEGATION--The Indian delegation currently in Seychelles to discuss mainly the possibility of co-operation in the patrolling of Seychelles' Exclusive Economic Zone yesterday called on President René at State House. The delegation, led by Rear Admiral Sukhmad Jain, also called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul yesterday morning. Today the delegation will leave Mahé for a visit to the military training centre on Coëtivy and meetings will also be held with the different disciplines of the Seychelles People's Defence Force before the Indians leave for home this week. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 3 Feb 81 p 2]

CANADIAN COOPERATION--Seychelles-Canada cooperation is continuing this year with the announcement by the Canadian High Commission in Dar es Salaam that its government has approved the financing of six minor social and economic projects under the Mission Administration Fund 1980/1981. A total of well over R 250,000 has been approved for training schemes, health, fisheries research and for sports facilities. From that money, the West Mahé Health District will be provided with an ambulance while a microscope will also be bought for the ENT and Eye Surgery. The Fisheries Division will acquire fish processing equipment for continued research in its laboratory. Part of money will also be used towards the construction of a much needed multi-purpose playcourt for the Anse Boileau District. In-service training sessions for the social workers and the continued funding of scholarships for two young Seychellois presently studying at the Institut Africain et Mauricien de Binlinguisme in Mauritius will also be provided from the approved financial assistance. However, most of these projects entail recurrent costs and the Seychelles Government will bear these. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 3 Feb 81 p 2]

LIBYAN GIFT--The car pool of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was enlarged yesterday morning with a gift of three Peugeot 504s from the Libyan Jamahiriya. The car keys were handed over to Mr. Jacques Hodoul, the Minister for Foreign, in his office at National House by the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Victoria, Mr. Habib Deeb. All three cars are white with blue upholstery and will be used for VIPs. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 6 Feb 81 p 2]

CSO: 4420

AHMADIYYA CONFERENCE TO OPEN IN BO 6 FEBRUARY

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Vandí B. Kallon]

[Text] Delegates from overseas countries have started flying in for the 31st annual Ahmadiyya Muslim conference which opens at the school's campus in Bo on Friday, February 6.

The three day religious gathering which will also attract members of the Ahmadiyya Community from all parts of the country, Cabinet Ministers, Chiefs and representatives of various Muslim organisations will be declared open by Mines Minister, Mr. Hassan G. Kanu.

This year's conference, aims among other things to enlighten the participants about various aspects of Islam, the life of the Holy Prophet Mohammad and the mission of the founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam.

Also addressing the conference will be the Resident Minister, Southern Province Mr. Harold Hanciles, Alhaji Sanusi Mustapha, President of Sierra Leone Muslim Congress. Parliamentary Special Assistant, Mr. Chernor Maju and the Amir and Missionary in Charge, Maulana M. S. Shahid.

The Secretary General of the Mission, Alhaji M. K. Bongay will give his annual report.

Paramount Chief Vandí Von Kallon, who is the National President, the Financial Secretary, Mr. A. B. Kamara, Sheikh Imam Sesay Deputy Chief Education Officer, Alhaji Abdullah, Cole and other top brass of the Movement will also address the conference.

Highlights of the conference include messages from the Supreme Head of the Movement, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih iii and the Director of Foreign Missions in Rabwah and reports from delegates who attended the recent Ahmadiyya International Conference in Rabat, Morocco.

There will be a display of religious and Arabic knowledge by primary and secondary school children, a football match between the champion teams of Bo and Freetown Ahmadiyya Secondary Schools at the Bo Coronation Field.

Film and slides show of the Missions' activities in educational and social services throughout the world will form part of the activities.

The Curtain falls on the conference on Sunday, February 8.

CSO: 4420

KANKAYLAYS CHIEF PRAISES GOVERNMENT POLICY ON RELIGIOUS BELIEF

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Government's record on the protection of the freedom of conscience of individuals to manifest and propagate their religious beliefs to enhance their welfare has been acclaimed at a mini convention of the Sierra Leone Muslim Men and Women's Association (KANKAYLAY).

Addressing the convention at Lumley in the outskirts of Freetown at the weekend the National President of Kankaylay, Alhaji Ibrahim Turay outlined the achievements of the Association in its 16 years of existence. Mentioning the establishment of schools, erection of Mosques and sponsoring of pilgrims to Mecca.

Alhaji Turay praised political leaders of this country for initiating the self-help concept and added that it has transformed our perception, culminating in our acceptance of the adage that "there is dignity in labour."

He appealed to Muslims to be steadfast and to redouble their efforts to cope with the progress of other denominations in the country.

Alhaji Turay took the opportunity to formally introduce to members the new Education Secretary of Kankaylay institutions, Mr Ibrahim Turay the second.

Earlier in a welcome address on behalf of the Lumley branch, the Assistant Secretary, Mr M. M. Bangura revealed that out of a total of Le995 the branch has in subscriptions, they had procured various electronic units for use in their Mosque.

He added that they have also formed a working committee to renovate the Mosque and to complete the association's Primary School building project.

CSO: 4420

SIERRA LEONE

JAPANESE TEAM CONDUCTS SURVEY OF RHOMBE SWAMP

Appeal for Promptness

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by James Williams]

[Text] Agriculture and Forestry Minister Dr. A. F. Joe Jackson has appealed to a Japanese team to conduct their survey promptly so that the people would not lose interest.

Dr. Jackson who was speaking to an eight-man Japanese team who are in Sierra Leone to conduct feasibility studies on the Rhombe Swamp, said that the time lapse between project identification and implementation usually results in loss of interest by the people.

The Minister noted with delight that their arrival in Freetown was a positive sign that the outstanding issue in the development of the Rhombe Swamp is about to be resolved.

He described their mission as a 'ray of hope' and added that Sierra Leone could benefit a lot from Japanese expertise especially in the field of engineering.

Observing that the area of co-operation between Sierra Leone and Japan covers a wide spectrum, Dr. Jackson said that a lot more has to be done in the Agricultural sector which affects the life of everyone.

Finally, he looked forward to further assistance from the Japanese Government toward the successful implementation of the proposed Rhombe Swamp Agricultural Development Project.

The Leader of the Japanese team, Mr. Tomoyuki Oshine briefed the Minister on various aspects of their mission and the Japanese Government's interest in promoting Sierra Leone's agricultural development.

Team Ends Survey

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] An eight-man mission from Japan has concluded a preliminary survey of the Rhombe Swamp in Port Loko District to identify suitable areas for an agricultural development project.

As part of the survey, the team, accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. A. F. Joe Jackson, and other officials of his Ministry, visited Katanga, Makeblay and Gbanti-Wallah in the District.

They travelled by river boat down the Little Scarcies bordering the Rhombe Swamp extent, to have a better view of the variety of soil types and conditions in the area.

Later, the team had group discussions with their Sierra Leonean counterparts, headed by Mr. L. Lyman, an Irrigation Engineer.

CSO: 4420

SIERRA LEONE

FINANCE MINISTRY INVOLVED IN CHECK RACKET

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Directives have rounded up about 20 workers including top officials of the Ministry of Finance in connection with the current cheques racket involving hundreds of thousands of leones unearthed at the Treasury Department.

Accountants and their subs and both male and female finance clerks are said to be among those now detained at the CID Headquarters helping detectives in their investigations.

Yesterday, CID personnel were busy obtaining statements which are said to have run into pages.

One of the female suspects collapsed suddenly yesterday and was rushed to Ward 4 of the Connaught hospital where she is receiving treatment under police protection.

In a broadcast to the nation on Monday evening, President Siaka Stevens disclosed the discovery of some serious interference with Government finances, which irregularities, he said are being investigated by the police just now.

The Head of State said in this connection, suffice it to say that for last month alone--January 1981, a total of 576 cheques of Le500 value each to the total of Le288,000 were presented and cashed by the Central Bank without authentic supporting documents."

[Editorial]

Deal With Them

A financial scandal of the nature unearthed by the Government as revealed by President Siaka Stevens himself this week is simply bad business at any given time.

Coming at this time when the economy is nothing to smile about with the government making moves to stabilise the financial sector with the help of the IMF, the news simply spells out rotten business.

President Stevens' revelation that in January this year alone, 576 unauthorised cheques of Le500 each were cashed for a total tune of Le288,000 forcibly straightens the hair.

The inevitable question follows: If so much could be cashed within just one month, what gigantic figures can we not expect to turn up as investigations continue.

The big, big question: How long has this sort of thing been going on?

The biggest question: How big are the people involved in the racket?

As the police pursue their investigations it is the duty of every right thinking citizen, who has information to give, to rise up and do his or her duty in order to facilitate the police work.

The fact is that with every one condemning corruption and illegal practices, the only way we can get anywhere to arresting a bit of the crooked game is to make good and solid examples of those caught.

From various perspectives it seems a vicious syndicate is at work with no scruples whatever for the people of Sierra Leone who suffer when the financial situation is bad.

The net of the law should be cast and the fish caught in it should be properly roasted.

Finance Minister: Racket Deal Could Involve Millions

Finance Minister of State Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts yesterday disclosed that the amount involved in the national treasury racket could well run into several millions of leones.

"The more we go into it, the more discoveries we make," said the Minister of State who smashed the racket.

He disclosed that Government is going backwards to trace the very origin of the racket.

Sierra Leone, he said, was lucky to detect what he described as a grave danger to the economy.

"It is a serious attempt to disturb the peace of this country," he said.

Although he declined to comment further on grounds that he would hate to prejudice the matter, Mr. Akibo-Betts however intimated that those found guilty would have to face the full force of the law.

Meanwhile CID sources confirmed yesterday that more than 20 officials of the treasury have been rounded up for questioning in connection with the racket.

CSO: 4420

YOUTH CLUB TO UNDERTAKE NATIONWIDE TRAINING PROJECT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development Mr Thaimu Bangura yesterday called on youths to assist in educating the masses on government's policies, achievement and plans.

Launching the Programme of Action of the Crystal Youth Club to mark their tenth anniversary celebrations, Mr Thaimu Bangura referred to the recent increase in the prices of petrol and noted that criticisms levied on Government are due to ignorance, since the increase was dictated by oil producing countries over which Government has no control.

The Minister expressed delight at the formation of the club and its contribution towards national development, and congratulated the members for doing so much in so short a time.

Commenting on self-help and self-reliance, Mr Thaimu Bangura noted that the concept has now become a bastion in our development strides.

He therefore appealed to youths to pull their resources together and face the challenges of the future.

The President of the Club Mr Frederick Samura, informed the Minister of their awareness of the alarming and unprecedented club's involvement in the establishment of an adult literacy programme which started in 1973 with an enrollment of 69.

The programme, Mr Samura revealed, has now attracted more than 400 participants, with plans to introduce it to the provinces.

He said that the club will soon embark on a nationwide project on vocational rural youth training to assist early school leavers to acquire skills which will enable them to be self-employed.

The Crystals Youth Club is a voluntary non-profit-making philanthropic organisation founded in 1971.

It is also non-political and serves as a forum through which youths can fully unite and share experience related to their social, educational and economic needs, as well as render voluntary services to the community.

CSO: 4420

FRANCE PRAISED FOR SCHOLARSHIP AWARD PROGRAM

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr James E. Laverse has described French plans to step up the number of scholarship awards, including sponsorship of Sierra Leone Journalists to participate in Mass Media services of French speaking West African states, as a stepping stone to African unity.

Mr Laverse was holding discussions with the French Ambassador in Sierra Leone. Mr Victor Gares who paid him a courtesy call at his office yesterday.

The Minister referred to the interest shown by Caisse Central in the reactivation of the cement factory to be undertaken by Sierra Leone Cement as hopeful in 1982.

Mr Laverse commended the French Government for announcing its intention to award two scholarships to members of the mass media services in Sierra Leone to study the French language and journalism in France.

He stressed the importance of his Ministry in fostering bilateral relations and pledged his co-operation with the French Embassy in all necessary information that would enhance the good relationship between the two countries.

The Information Minister noted that the visit of President Siaka Stevens to France last year has contributed a lot towards the strengthening the long existinties between Sierra Leone and France.

The innovation of Alliance Francais in Sierra Leone to teach French to interested Sierra Leoneons, coupled with the inclusion of the French language in the curricula of all secondary schools, Mr. Laverse said, is a clear manifestation of the cordial relationship existing between both states.

Earlier, Ambassador Victor Gares disclosed that the second meeting of the Commission on Technical and Joint Co-operation with Africa will be held in Freetown this year and spoke of French efforts to increase aid in the technical, agricultural, medical and educational fields.

With the Minister during the discussions was the Permanent Secretary, Mr Victor Macauley.

CSO: 4420

FISH SMOKING PLANT INAUGURATED BY PRESIDENT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Sierra Fishing Company made another significant stride forward at the weekend when a Fish Smoking Plant owned by the company was officially opened by President Siaka Stevens.

It is the very first Fish Smoking Plant in Sierra Leone and President Stevens pointedly noted that any undertaking that is geared towards the improvement of the standard of living of Sierra Leoneans is most welcome at this stage of the country's development.

The impressive ceremony which took place at the Plant site at Murray Town was attended by First Vice President S. I. Koroma, Second Vice President C. A. Kamara-Taylor, Cabinet Ministers, the Acting Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, Mr. G. L. V. Williams, the Managing Director of the company Mr. Jamil Sahid Mohamed and other dignitaries.

President Stevens recalled that exactly four months ago he officially opened a modern refrigerator complex, the new jetty, the Marine Training School and launched five new shrimp trawlers--all of which, he said, are part of the business operations of the Sierra Fishing Company, whose headquarters is at the Kissy dockyard.

Describing the establishment of the Fish Smoking Plant as another step forward in the Company's Development Programme, Dr. Stevens said that many years ago, one major constraint that stood in the way of the Fishing Industry in Sierra Leone was the lack of adequate methods of preservation.

"Once our fishermen obtained their daily catch, the President went on, strenuous efforts were made to dispose of the entire bulk for lack of adequate means of preservation.

With the building of cold rooms, Dr. Stevens added, the problem has become less acute and today we are being presented with yet another modern method of preservation on a large scale that of smoking.

He congratulated the Company for its rapid progress in fulfilling its objectives and added that at this rate of advancement, there is very little doubt that the 1982 target set for the completion of the remaining projects in the Company's Development Programme including a freezing tunnel, canning and net-making factories, will be fully realised.

The President stressed a need for specialization in the various areas of the fisheries business and this is one way some of the small fishing concerns can improve their operations.

The company also has in the pipeline, the construction of a slipway and marine workshop for the repair and maintenance of fishing vessels.

The Acting Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Fishing Company, Mr. G. L. V. Williams, revealed that very rapid strides have been made by the company in keeping with its promise to develop the fishing industry of this country to a self-sustaining one.

In this connection, Mr. Williams confirmed that in addition to the original fleet of five vessels, seventeen have also been procured through the company's acquisition of two foreign fishing concerns in Monrovia and the Ivory Coast. "This acquisition has meant, in fact, that all our expectations and plans have been exceeded," he added.

The inauguration of the plant, he said, reflected the company's belief that beyond the primary activities of catching and storing fish, must come the development of primary products through industrialization as well as the creation of secondary industries that would support and be supported by the primary sector.

The Acting Chairman said that the additional cold storage facilities were being developed at the Murray Town complex to complement those at Kissy and when fully operational in a few months time, would provide storage capacity for up to 600 (six hundred) tons of frozen fish.

Mr. Williams further disclosed that although one smoking unit has been installed at Murray Town, the company has entered into negotiations with the National Workshop of Sierra Leone for the manufacture, locally, of two additional smoking units.

The present plant, he said, has therefore been designed to accommodate the additional units, which when developed would produce a total of ten tons of smoked fish a day for distribution through out Sierra Leone.

Mr. Williams cited the Siaka Stevens Marine Training School, the ultra modern cold stores and jetty at Kissy and the manufacture of fishing nets as laudable achievements by the company.

He envisaged that by 1982, the company would embark on the establishment of a factory for the canning of certain species of fish for the domestic market.

He thanked the President and Government for the support and co-operation enjoyed by the company.

CSO: 4420

ESTABLISHMENT OF PAPER MANUFACTURING PLANT URGED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Let's Make Our Own Newsprint"]

[Text] Newsprint! It's the big talk in the Newspaper world in Sierra Leone and the continued escalation of prices is making nonsense of the easy-to-buy newspaper we have been used to for decades.

The tears fall elsewhere in the West African region as high cost of newsprint in addition to inflated costs of other printing materials have forced up prices of every form of publication.

Other printing papers like Bond, Bank and Mechanical printing paper have not escaped the crunch and, as is now household news for printers, the prices have soared more than 100 (100 hundred) per cent since the early seventies.

Which brings us to the point we wish to hammer on.

Why don't we set up our paper-manufacturing factory?

Experts in this field have assured this newspaper that Sierra Leone has the basic raw materials to produce paper and that such industry will thrive in this country.

Talking of markets we immediately think of the Mano River Union member countries, not to talk of other West African countries.

Places elsewhere in this continent will more than jump at the chance of getting much needed paper from us provided it is good quality paper being offered at reasonable prices.

The suggestion is worth serious consideration by the authorities concerned who, we would further urge, should try and grab the bull by the horns when possible.

CSO: 4420

MINES MINISTER CALL FOR MORE OIL EXPLORATION

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 6 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] The Minister of Mines, Mr. Hassan Gbasay Kanu, has said that the seismic survey initially conducted by Mobil oil has indicated that there could be valuable possibilities in Sierra Leone for further mineral oil exploration.

Speaking to the American Ambassador, Miss Ann Healy, during a courtesy call, Mr. Kanu said that these explorations are now being carried out again by Mobil oil, using one of the world's most sophisticated vessels, the TW Nelson.

The result of these later studies, he went on, will pinpoint the positions where actual drilling of wells will be done, to establish once and for all our position regarding oil in Sierra Leone.

Until this drilling is done, he added we can remain hopeful and optimistic.

Speaking on diamonds in the country, he said that such area have to be controlled as there should be no disorganisation and it needs serious attention by government at all times.

Mr. Kanu stressed that government is seriously concerned about the smuggling of diamonds from the country and he is giving the matter active consideration.

On the question of whether he has plans to travel abroad, the Minister said that it is his wish to do so in the future, but his greatest task now is to study his Ministry's mining policies and arrangements so that he could be in a position to reconcile what obtains there.

He asked the Ambassador to look into the possibility of training Sierra Leoneans in the fields of mining technology, mining economics and modern techniques in the United States, as these would be needed in his increasingly expanding Ministry.

He was confident that with Miss Healy's efforts, she will be able to trigger American investors into Sierra Leone's mining industry.

BRIEFS

ELECTION VIOLENCE--More than six houses were burnt down and several others partly destroyed in Mambolo last week in the pending Paramount Chieftaincy elections campaign in the area, it was learnt yesterday. Eight people who were reported to be seriously injured in what has been described as a fight between the two faction in the chieftaincy election are now in the Kambia and Connaught hospitals nursing deep matchet wounds. Several people, it was also learnt, have been arrested and are detained at the Kambia Police Station pending investigations. From the CID Headquarters in Freetown a team of detectives led by Inspector Francis Ngobeh was despatched to the area yesterday and it is expected that more people believed to be involved in the 'riot' will be rounded up. According to reports, the elections fracas began when the date of the proposed Paramount Chieftaincy elections was announced last week. In the free for all fight that ensued, some people were wounded, with matchets and sticks, while hooligans reportedly set fire to houses. Police from Kambia were immediately sent to the area to quell the disturbances. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 6 Feb 81 p 1]

TIES WITH ROK--President Siaka Stevens yesterday expressed the hope that the ties of friendship and mutual cooperation which has been built up between the republic of Korea and Sierra Leone will grow stronger and stronger. Speaking to the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Jong Ick Choe who was at the State House to make a presentation, Dr Stevens asked the envoy to convey greetings to his Head of State, Chun Doo Hwan and the people of the Republic of Korea in their task of national development. In making the presentation to President Stevens, Ambassador Jong Ick Choe described the gesture as a token of respect and good wishes of the government and people of Korea towards the President and people of Sierra Leone. The Ambassador also conveyed appreciation for what he described as the genuine support of Sierra Leone towards the cause of the Korean people. The Ambassador also presented two books, Korea 1981, depicting partnership in peace and progress and a decade of success written by H. Edward Kim. Ambassador Jong Ick Choe was accompanied to the State House by the First Secretary in the Korean Embassy, Mr. Pil Joo Sung, the Acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Francis Karemo and the Chief of Protocol, Mr. F. Rosenoir. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Feb 81 pp 1, 8]

AGRICULTURAL PROJECT--The Bo/Pujehun Integrated Agricultural Development Project is to start soon, this was disclosed by a German expert who briefed the Resident Minister, Southern Province, on the launching of the Project at the weekend. The expert, Mr. Peters Donder, told Mr. Hancile that field and middle level workers for the project, are to be recruited entirely by the Ministry of Agriculture and

Forestry. One of the Phases of the Project, which will last for two years, will involve agricultural packages for Bo and Pujehun Districts. Feasibility studies will also be done for investment in agriculture, health education and water supply. During discussions, the expert also disclosed that an official from the Federal German Ministry of Economic Co-operation, Mr. P. Muller is due in Sierra Leone shortly to prepare for the next round of negotiations between Sierra Leone and the Federal Republic of Germany. He is also scheduled to visit Njala University college. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Feb 81 p 4]

CSO: 4420

PREPARATIONS FOR KING'S DIAMOND JUBILEE REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Pat Nxumalo]

[Text] The Central Celebrations Planning Committee charged with the task of preparing for King Sobhuza's Diamond Jubilee in September has already presented a budget of E2 million to the Ministry of Finance to cover expenses for the occasion.

Twenty-two heads of state have been invited to participate in the celebrations expected to last the whole month. The celebrations will not only be concentrated at Somhlolo National Stadium, but will be celebrated throughout the country as well.

This was disclosed by the Minister for Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni, when he addressed the committee on Friday. He urged the committee to involve as many community leaders as possible in the preparations as the jubilee will be celebrated throughout the country.

The State of Israel, in response to a government request, has agreed to send two experts to train 3000 children in various displays similar to those demonstrated during the Kingdom's 10th independence anniversary celebrations.

The Republic of China has also agreed to send two experts to train 2000 children in various displays during the jubilee celebrations. China will also provide decorating materials.

Prince Gabheni stated that several other countries have indicated their willingness to participate in the celebrations by sending teams to take part in games such as soccer.

He urged the committee to make all necessary preparations for such games which the visiting heads of state may wish to watch while here for the celebrations.

The cost of the celebrations will be borne by government. Prince Gabheni called upon the Swazi nation to praise God for having spared their leader throughout the six decades of his reign.

He told the committee that the responsibilities it has been given are in fact for thanksgiving, as King Sobhuza might be the first of the few remaining monarchs in Africa to celebrate a jubilee of this nature.

He called that the first such jubilee was celebrated by the British people during the reign of Queen Victoria, at the turn of the century.

The Minister also instructed the committee seriously to bear in mind as they make the preparations the question of accommodation, food and other beverages as well as transportation and other social amenities.

CSO: 4420

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

TIBIYO VENTURE--His Majesty the King has blessed the opening of Tibiyo Trading Agency, whose offices are in the new Provident Fund building in Manzini. The agency will be trading with most of the African states, Europe, United States of America, Canada and the Far East. Preliminary contacts have now been made and business is already arranged with Mozambique which will cover primarily prawns, cashew nuts, tea, meat, citrus and other food stuffs. Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan and Korea are on the top list of contacts in the Far East. Mr. J. L. Ayton, former Managing Director of Libby's Swaziland, is now heading the Tibiyo operations in Manzini and he has just returned from a successful visit to Maputo to arrange business, an announcement made yesterday at Lozitha by Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo, Managing Director for Tibiyo Taka Ngwane said. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 6 Feb 81 p 1]

CSO: 5400

PRESIDENT NYERERE PRAISES SWEDEN FOR THIRD WORLD AID

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere last night praised Sweden for its assistance to the Third World, saying Tanzania had benefited greatly from Swedish aid which had no political strings.

Mwalimu was speaking at a state banquet he hosted last night in honour of visiting King Car XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia at the State House in Dar es Salaam.

He said Sweden was an example of countries which allocated the highest percentage of their Gross National Product (GNP) to aid the underdeveloped world.

"Sweden does not allow the Third World to remain friendless in the councils of the industrialised states", Mwalimu pointed out.

He said Sweden, which was about half the size and population of Tanzania was a neutral and democratic country that stood aloof from the world's great moral conflicts.

The president paid glowing tribute to the Scandinavian country for its firm stand in

international relations as shown in its acceptance of freedom and equality throughout the world and its opposition to colonialism and racism.

"Tanzania has cause to know, Your Majesty, about your country's diplomatic and humanitarian support for the liberation movements of Africa", he said.

Mwalimu said Tanzania enjoyed Swedish assistance which had been channelled to aid our development efforts.

"We are very much aware of the extent to which we have benefitted, and we very much appreciate Sweden's continued assistance to this country", he said.

This assistance, the President noted, has been generous, completely without political strings, and directed according to our priorities at the time we received it.

He told the royal couple that in recent years Tanzania had tried to concentrate Swedish aid on industrial expansion and on education — including particularly adult education.

Mwalimu explained the development goals that had made Tanzania adopt the policy of Socialism and Self-Reliance.

Mwalimu pointed out "As the world knows, we are not at present socialist, and we are not at present self-reliant. But we have made great advances in the 19 years of our independence".

"A few individual Swedes, Your Majesty, came to Tanzania believing that we had created a socialist state, and a utopia, they soon went away disappointed.

"But the vast majority have joined with us in our endeavours to improve the lives of our people, and have recognised that this means hard work, sometimes under difficult conditions and with as many disappointments and frustrations as successes and joys.

"Together we have learned from experience, and together we have created the indissoluble links which come from shared achievements after difficulty. I thank them all", Mwalimu said.

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT FINANCING DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Dutch Government is to finance a proposed Integrated Development Programme in Morogoro Region, whose major emphasis is on agricultural production through irrigation, storage facilities, livestock development and feeder road improvement.

Proposals for the programme were presented to the regional authorities by a Dutch technical assistance expert Mr De Graaf at a recent meeting of the regional management team, which is a forum of development directors, planners and functional managers.

They will be further discussed by higher forums, including the Regional Development Committee and the Regional Executive Committee of the Party before a

final decision is taken.

It is not yet known how much money the Dutch government will commit towards the programme, but De Graaf said that the technical part of the programme would receive Dutch financial assistance and it would consist of a package for farmers, the improvement of village livestock and the up-grading of feeder roads. He said, however, that the financial commitment towards the irrigation part of the programme would be made in April this year.

Areas for irrigation schemes have been identified at Kilangali in Kilosa District and Mgongola in Morogoro Rural District. They cover about 5,000 hectares and can produce two crops in a year.

DELEGATION TO DISCUSS BRAZILIAN COOPERATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

A SIX-man delegation headed by the Minister for Works Ndugu S.J. Sitta leaves today for Brazil for a nine-day official visit during which discussions on possible co-operation between the two countries in civil engineering will take place.

The discussions are expected to centre on co-operation in areas of road designs and training of plant and equipment operators for the construction sector, a statement issued by the Ministry of Works said yesterday.

While in Brazil, the delegation will hold talks

with the Brazilian ministers for works and foreign affairs as well as the president of the *Banco do Brasil* who are the financiers of the Morogoro-Dodoma road project and the president of ECISA, the company which is constructing the road.

Members of the delegation include, Ndugu T. Kibwana from the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu A.N. Nkya from the Bank of Tanzania, Ndugu F. Mtama from the Ministry of Works, Ndugu K.D. Mkan-dawire a senior Manpower Management Officer and Ndugu C.V. Mali from Tanzania's embassy in Washington.

CSO: 4420

KUWAIT FINANCING PAPER, TEXTILE MILLS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Director-General of the Kuwait Fund, Ndugu Abdilatif Y. Al-Hamad and his delegation leave today after a one-day tour of the country during which they held talks with Government ministers on mutual co-operation.

Ndugu Al-Hamad also paid a courtesy call on President Nyerere at his Msasani home in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Earlier, the delegation held talks with Finance Minister, Ndugu Amir Jamal, the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Alnoor Kassum, Communications and Transport Minister Ibrahim Kaduma, and the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba.

Details on the consultations were not immediately available, but the two parties are believed to have reviewed existing co-operation in the respective fields.

They were also expected to

explore possibilities of extending the ties to cover more fields. Kuwait has agreed to give Tanzania a 144 million/- loan to finance the 2.1 billion/- Mufindi Paper and Pulp Mills now under construction in Iringa.

It also extended a loan for part of the costs of the Mwanza Textile Mills (MWATEX).

The delegation which arrived on Sunday by a special Air Kuwait plane is touring eight African countries of which Tanzania was the first. Others include Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Rwanda, Botswana and Somalia.

TPB BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S SUSPENSION QUESTIONED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

THE Executive Chairman of the suspended 15-member Board of Directors of the Tanzania Pyrethrum Board (TPB), Ndugu Rowland Mwanjisi, has questioned the board's suspension by Agriculture Minister Joseph Mungai.

Speaking in TPB offices in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Ndugu Mwanjisi described the reasons advanced by the Minister for suspending the directors early this month as "allegations".

He said it was not true that the Minister had not been told of the TPB's failure to buy pyrethrum flowers from growers since last November until January 23 this year.

He said the Ministry of Agriculture had been informed of the failure by a copy of a letter addressed to the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance on November 15 last year.

The letter to the Treasury, Ndugu Mwanjisi added, requested for 4.2 million/- for buying pyrethrum and an additional sum for other expenditures.

He said another letter dated November 25 last year, and addressed to the National Bank of Commerce General Manager, and copied to the Principal Secretary in the Ministry Agriculture, said there were pyrethrum pile-ups.

The same letter, he went on, had explained that TPB could not purchase the pyrethrum flowers because money given to the board had been exhausted.

He explained that the letter to the National Bank of Commerce General Manager, outlining how TPB had spent a 7million/- overdraft between last July and October, was seeking an additional 6million/- for buying and transporting the crop.

Ndugu Mwanjisi denied that the board had proved itself inefficient during talks with Agriculture Ministry officials in Dar es Salaam on February 2 and 3 this year. Between those dates the talks involved six parastatals under the Ministry separately, one of them being TPB.

He said the talks between the TPB directors and Minister Mungai centred on development projects, future plans, improving production and rented houses for TPB staff in Iringa.

On the Minister's charge that TPB had not paid an NBC loan of 18 million/-, he said the sum, actually an overdraft, arose when the TPB took over the functions of the Pyrethrum Industry previously performed by regional authorities, including assets and liabilities.

He said the overdraft had been discussed for months, adding that the then Premier Edward Sokoine had directed the Principal Secretary in the President's Office, Ndugu Timothy Apiyo, to handle the matter on August 15 last year.

He said as a result of the discussions which also involved the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, and Planning and Economic Development and the NBC, the Government accepted liability in writing for the 18 million/- overdraft.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM--Singida--Some 133 boreholes have been drilled, twenty-seven windmills erected, and 55 shallow wells dug in Singida Region since 1975 under the Tanzania-Australia crude water development project. The Project Manager, Mr Andrew Ducynski, said in Singida yesterday that under stage four of the project which will cover the period from June 1980 to June 1983, Australia will provide 22,217,440/- to be spent on pumps, windmills, vehicles, spares and drilling equipment. He said sixty more boreholes and 240 shallow wells will be drilled and 42 windmills erected between this year and June 1983. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 81 p 3]

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA CAUTIONS PRESS, RAPS GOVERNMENT CRITICS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has cautioned the Zambian Press for "unwittingly" helping the country's enemies to destroy the nation.

The President also hit out at critics of the Party and its Government.

And he indicated that he would appoint a commissioner to deal with corruption sometime this week and that at that occasion, he would speak at length on this cancer which is eating at the core of the nation.

The President was speaking at a swearing-in ceremony at State House just before an important meeting of the Central Committee.

He said these days, one did not read anything good done by the Party in the popular Press of the nation and in other institutions.

"It is one criticism after another, completely unwarranted. Without the Party creating conditions for self-criticism, those people who are abusing it would never have had a chance to say a word," Dr Kaunda said.

"Where there is no democracy, people have no chance of speaking their minds, but I would like to appeal to my fellow citizens not to abuse this opportunity using publicly owned mass media.

"I would like to appeal specially to Zambian journalists not to be used unwittingly as instruments of those who would like to destroy our country. It is important that we criticise, but it is also important to balance this criticism," the President said.

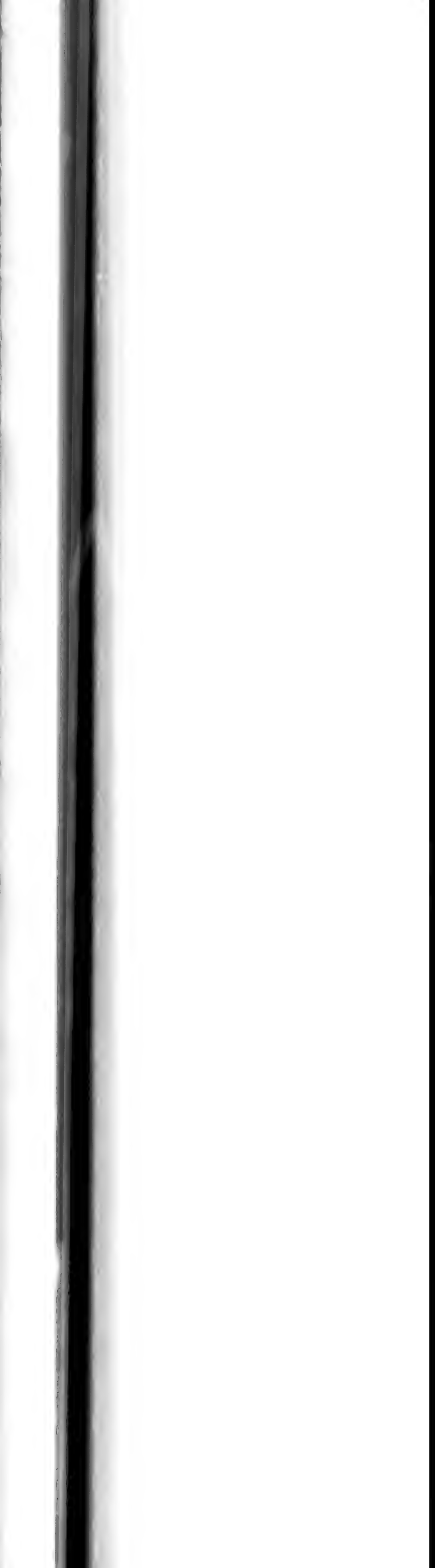
He emphasised that if criticism went beyond the "correct point", it would help the enemy destroy Zambia.

The President said one popular theme in the Western Press which was being repeated in Zambia was

that one year after Zimbabwe's independence, Zambia was still in economic difficulties because of her socialist policies.

"How silly, what an argument? One year after the war which took 16 years and everything should be in order? And when you look at some of the programmes designed to weaken our economy even more by outside forces, one wonders whether Zambian journalists really understand and appreciate what is happening in Zambia," he said.

Dr Kaunda told the ceremony that he was anxious about the extent to which people were taking a cornerstone decision by the Party in terms of criticism and self-criticism.



MPS NOTE NEED FOR IMPROVED ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Party and its Government must improve its electoral system if democracy is to survive in Zambia, Members of Parliament said yesterday.

Leading the debate on estimates for the Elections Office, Nakasa MP Mr Augustine Nkumbula, urged Prime Minister Liulilo and the Central Committee to review vetting of candidates which he said was too punitive at present.

Mr Nkumbula said during the last elections, for instance, some people were rightly vetted under provisions of the Constitution, but wondered whether time was not ripe to allow those who had repented to participate in future elections.

"In Zambia, we have democracy based on love and justice. We have democracy based on justice, kindness and fair play.

"Is it not time, therefore, that those vetted candidates cases should be reviewed to allow the repentants back into the fold?"

Choma MP, Mr Daniel Munkombwe, said the Party and its Government should guard against imposing a

"dictatorship" in the country, charging that some leaders were not popularly elected by the people.

The principle of elections should be respected because there are no two types of elections. You have either a totalitarian or democracy where all individuals must be elected by the masses they are supposed to represent."

Mr Munkombwe said although certain leaders were accepted by the people as their representatives they (the people) knew that these were only "nominated".

"Democracy needs open elections. We don't want to have people who are not known by the people they are supposed to represent," the MP said.

Mr Landson Hantuba (Pembai), urged the Party and its Government to conduct "free and fair" elections. He added that preventing candidates from filing their nomination papers must stop.

FORMER CABINET MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT POPULARITY LOW

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Party and its Government leadership must seek a fresh mandate from the people if they are to continue ruling with authority, a former Cabinet minister said in Parliament yesterday.

Former Cabinet minister for the Copperbelt Province, MR SYLVESTER CHISEMBELE, now MP for Chembe, said the popularity of leaders in the Party and its Government was at its lowest ebb.

This was because of the decision to expel labour leaders from the Party which resulted into chaos, support for those expelled and ridicule for the system.

"The only way out is to call for a Mulungushi conference and ask for another mandate from the people. I do not see how the leadership can ascertain its popularity with the people or restore their confidence in it," he said.

Mr Chisembele said the situation in the country was tense because of perpetual shortages of essential commodities.

"People cannot get employment; the cost of living is terribly high, and people are continually queuing up for commodities. This is an essentially explosive situation," he said.

On the expulsion of the labour leaders, he said the leadership should have adopted a cool approach to the problem, but that he was dismayed by the "emotional" decision taken by the Party.

"UNIP has handled very complex problems in a rational manner before. I do not understand why the Party failed to do so this time. Now this has resulted in the people rising against the Party.

"In a multi-party system this would have been enough to vote out the government," he charged.

ECONOMIC REPORT NOTES WORSENED EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Feb 81 p 2

[Text]

EMPLOYMENT prospects have worsened in the country, says the 1980 ECONOMIC REPORT published in Lusaka.

The report, presented to the National Assembly last month, says growth in wage-paid employment had been low in the 1970s, particularly in the last five years—1975 to 1980.

Between 1970 and 1975 employment grew by 14 per cent at an annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent, a low figure especially when compared to the population growth rate of about 3.2 per cent.

From 1975, the report says, it has been declining. The number of people in wage-employment in 1980 was about the same as in 1974.

It adds that in 1980 the number of employees declared redundant was 2,872 compared to 2,686 sacked in the preceding period.

And according to the latest available data on redundancies, employment prospects reflect a worsening situation in the country.

It says that the continuing yearly reductions in the investment expenditure of Government, parastatals and private sector after 1975, has hit hard major employing sectors

notably the construction industries.

This sector laid off the largest number of employees since 1975. Of the 2,872 redundancies reported last year, 1,561 or 54 per cent came from the construction sector.

The agricultural sector sacked the largest number of workers, about 8,000 because of Government policy of reorganisation of some of its agricultural institutions such as Namboard, Zamhort and the Tobacco Board of Zambia.

Meanwhile, unemployment in Britain may rise to between three and three-and-a-half million.

The British Manpower Commission was severely criticised by a Commons select committee for not planning for the level of unemployment which might be expected.

A Conservative MP for Hendon North, Mr John Goss, has said that the commission should work on the assumption that in the years 1981 to 82 unemployment could rise to three million or 1,400,000.

He said at a Press conference after the commission had published its report that the assumption should be based on the highest figure, whereas they were working on the basis that the figure would be between 2,300,000 and 2,700,000.

The present figure of 2,400,000 indicated that the number of unemployed was bound to rise in excess of the estimate.

The select committee notes the commission's failure to obtain accurate forecasts last year and is seeking confirmation that the figures in the commission's corporate plan for 1981-85 will correspond with the British government's worst estimates for unemployment likely in 1981/82.

In Britain the jobless are supported by the government through their social services departments — unlike in Zambia and other countries where people who lose their jobs are often driven to despair, unable to support their families and suffering untold hardships.

SECURITY FORCES PICK UP, INTERROGATE UNZA STUDENTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

SECURITY forces have gone into action at the University of Zambia (Unza) Great East Road campus, where they are picking up students and releasing them only after interrogation.

University of Zambia Students Union (Unzasu) sub-body president, Mr Leonard Mweene, said the police promised to continue interrogating those who were still being held.

Those picked up and later released included Mr Mweene himself and his publicity chief, Mr John Mwila.

Others are Mr Chibesa Mfum, Mr Samuels Ndhlovu, Mr Richard Mugara and Mr Teddie Mulenga.

Unzasu president-general, Mr James Funduka said since last week armed police patrolled the campus for undisclosed reasons.

"We have our own security men. These armed policemen pose a threat to students," Mr Funduka said.

Commissioner of police, Mr Henry Mtonga, promised to issue a statement on the matter.

According to Mr Funduka, security forces began picking up students on January 23, after the union had held a meeting to analyse national and international issues.

After the meeting, some Special Branch officers at the campus allegedly reported to the Police headquarters that students planned to demonstrate in sympathy with striking workers.

"On the day they thought there was going to be a protest, paramilitary and police vehicles were sent to the campus to intercept students going out of the campus," he said.

Sam (Ndhlovu) and Richard (Mugara) were beaten up and further warned that if they got involved again, their parents might not see them," Mr Funduka claimed.

According to Mr Mweene, on January 23 he was approached by two CID men who asked him to accompany them to Lusaka central police station.

"There I was taken to a senior officer who wanted to know about a demonstration. I denied knowledge of it. I was then asked about two students whom, he said, had manufactured bombs in the laboratory. But I denied knowledge of it also," Mr Mweene said.

He was later warned against "radical operations" which might get him into trouble.

Mr Mweene was also told of his colleagues who ended up in detention.

ZNBS TO ESTABLISH SEPARATE MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT FOR THE POOR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] THE Zambia National Building Society is to establish a separate mortgages department to cater for the less privileged in order to bridge the gap between the "haves and have nots," the society's managing director, Mr Simon Mwewa, said in Kabwe yesterday.

It was immoral to finance a small section of the community who purchased mansions and lived in luxury while the majority lived in shanty townships, he said.

In a paper presented to the symposium on "housing policy in Zambia" at the President's Citizenship College, Mr Mwewa said the new department would give mortgages of between K2,000 to K5,000 to enable low income earners to build houses within their means.

Warned

"In pursuing this line of thought, we have warned ourselves about the dangers of administering small numerous mortgages where the default ratio is higher than it is for big mortgages.

"We are, therefore, preparing ourselves to ensure

that default ratio does not act as a hindrance to the needs of the Zambian community. After all, if they default, we shall repossess the houses," Mr Mwewa said.

He said he had on several occasions appealed to the Party and its Government that housing allowances be made tax free so that people could use them profitably.

"It is unfair to increase a person's housing allowance if it is to be added to his income and taxed. I am sure that the relevant authorities will consider this matter seriously and provide a ceiling of, say, K300 or K3,600 per annum," Mr Mwewa added.

Ability

He said the ability of people to save was being adversely affected by constant increases in the prices of various commodities. An individual could not save

if that meant starving himself.

Mr Mwewa complained about the 1975 land reforms which he said depressed the development of ZNBS.

As a result of the passing of the Land Conversion Titles Act in 1975, ZNBS was not allowed to give loans for speculative development by either individuals or private firms.

He said a scheme of purchasing a piece of land on which to build houses for sale, was slowly materialising after the constraints brought by the Act.

Complexes

However, Mr Mwewa said development of office complexes continued and saw the completion of a multi-million Kwacha head office in 1978.

He reported that between 1974 and 1976 the ZNBS spent K2.5 million on medium and high cost houses in two urban centres including Lusaka.

A further K2 million was spent on low and medium cost houses in three provincial headquarters in 1979.

Mr Mwewa said despite these "heavy" capital commitments which the ZNBS undertook, the mortgage advance balances have continued to grow.

The growth has been from K80.5 million in 1976-1977 financial year, to K93.3 million in the 1978-79 financial year.

'DAILY MAIL' CHIEF NAMED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Feb 81 p 1

(Text)

PRESIDENT Kaunda has appointed Mr Komani Kachinga Editor-in-Chief of the ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL with immediate effect.

Mr Kachinga, who was acting Editor-in-Chief of the Zambia News Agency, takes over from Mr Vincent Mijoni who was earlier suspended and later dismissed.

Dr Kaunda has appointed Mr Jackson Kaemba managing director of Zambia Publishing Company with immediate effect.

Mr Kaemba was acting Editor-in-Chief of the ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL and ZPC managing director. He takes over from Mr Allan Wateridge.

The appointments were announced yesterday by chairman of the board of directors of the Zambia Publishing Company, Mr

Edward Lubinda who is permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Mr Lubinda said Dr Kaunda made the appointments in consultation with the board of directors of the Zambia Publishing Company.

Mr Kachinga joined the TIMES OF ZAMBIA in 1966 as a reporter and resigned in 1967 to join TVZ in 1968.

In 1969, he moved to Zana when the organisation was formed as senior reporter, rising to the post of acting deputy editor-in-chief until 1973 when he moved to Freedom House as Press secretary to Party secretary-general.

In 1978, he went back to Zana as acting deputy editor-in-chief until June 1979 when he became acting editor-in-chief.

DAIRY PRODUCTION EXPANSION PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Feb 81 p 2

[Text]

THE World Bank and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) preparatory report for the development of Zambia's dairy industry is out, paving the way for the K5.6 million plant to get underway soon.

The report which had been under Government scrutiny since last year, says the project will involve some 1,800 traditional farmers in the Central and Southern provinces who during the five-year period of the plan, are expected to have an output of 4,500 tonnes of milk and 1,500 tonnes of beef.

Apart from the total project cost, about K2.6 million will be needed in foreign exchange. The project will be implemented by existing agencies such as the Dairy Produce Board and the Cattle Finance Company, strengthened as necessary, but no reorganisation of responsibilities will be needed.

The major constraints are the cost of milk collection from rural areas and consequent need for differential producer prices, are the viability of the DPB and the need for milk standardisation and adequate processing margins.

Major components of the project are establishment of five milk collection routes through 50 rural depots and the establishment of two cooking centres at Monze and Landless Corner.

The Chisamba ranch of the Zambia Agricultural Development Limited will act as a source of crossbred cattle.

MINI-HYDRO POWER GENERATION STATIONS PLANNED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

THE MINISTRY of Power, Transport and Communications, is working on plans to introduce mini-hydro power generation stations in rural areas which can be installed on rivers or streams with limited head and water flow.

Minister of State in the ministry **Mr Francis Chembe**, told Parliament on Tuesday that mere lighting in houses could not create the income which paid for power production and capital investment.

In his contribution to the debate on the motion of supply, Mr Chembe warned that rural electrification would not be useful if rural people were not helped to raise the value of their output from the country-side.

He suggested that supply of electricity in rural areas be for multi-purpose projects in addition to socio-economic considerations.

Mr Chembe said in this way, firm power would be devoted to rural development especially in areas of agro-industry, irrigation, cottage industries and forest industries.

The minister also expressed concern about oil consumption by farmers who operated diesel generators.

He said the National Energy Council (NEC) in liaison with the University of Zambia would look into the development of a suitable model of windmill.

Mr Chembe explained that the windmill would meet local requirements to be used for pumping water from wells adding that this would be simple and cheap for rural communities.

Meanwhile, Mr Chembe told the House that the NEC would investigate the use of Maamba coal slurries for domestic purposes in order to reduce cutting of timber by charcoal burners.

He said it was the duty of NEC to ensure that all energy requirements were met in the best way, adding that it (NEC) also would investigate new sources and types of energy so that Zambia could continue enjoying cheap and reliable energy in future.

SOCIALISM SEEN CONFLICTING WITH TRADITION

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Feb 81 p 12

[Muongorori's View]

[Text]

I AM intrigued by recent reports that a majority of black women domestic workers would prefer to go jobless than work for a fellow black. Many complain bitterly of how they are cruelly overworked by jealous wives and others speak of indecent advances from amorous employers.

What is more disturbing is that this was not the first time that the black employer has made headlines for being selfish and insensitive towards his or her employees.

One Cabinet Minister admitted, not so long ago, that the African employer was often the greatest culprit when it came to exploiting and underpaying workers. A most sad reflection on our declared socialist ideals.

Indeed, over the years, as more and more blacks have gained affluence and become employers in their own right, a great many have earned themselves a fierce reputation for driving their workers like slaves, and all too often, for very meagre remuneration.

True, in the nationalist spirit, the tendency is to regard exploitation of the worker by white employers as more abhorrent, but the fact remains that among African employers are some who are so mean and hard that domestic workers often find themselves shivering from dawn to dusk for only the shelter they get and food they share with the employer's family.

It is also my discovery that it is among black employers that some of the worst cases of exploitation of juvenile labour are to be found.

Thinking this over, I come to the conclusion that, whether we like it or not, there is something mindily capitalist and exploitative within every human being black or white hidden beneath the veneer of righteousness that we all display on the outside.

That element exists even in the traditional African customs.

Disciplined

For instance, in those bygone years, a father would be failing in his duty to raise a disciplined and hardworking family if he did not maintain an iron hand over his children or did not drive them to work hard in his fields.

Even the controversial question of polygamy seems to have its origin in the exploitative and avaricious nature of some traditional African customs.

It is not without its own basic rationale. For indeed, the more wives one had meant the more chil-

dren one was likely to have and with a large family, one was able to cultivate a larger piece of land without running into problems of personnel.

If a man had many daughters in his family, he regarded that as a source of great wealth, anticipating herds of cattle that would have to be produced in "lobola".

If the family was dominated by boys, so much the better, because sons could grow up working in their father's fields and then be prepared to part with a substantial portion of their wages towards the upkeep of their ageing parents when they were grown up and working.

Concubines

Thus given this background I often wonder whether the African can abandon his traditional outlook on life to adopt socialism as propounded by Karl Marx or latter fathers of revolution like Chairman Mao.

It is said the great Rozvi Chief, Mumbutapa, kept some 300 or so concubines as it was regarded a royal privilege.

to my wife as he wanted. And if the traditional leader walked past the house one of his subjects and saw a bull he said he could supply direct that the bull be slaughtered in his own house.

The subject would not question the chief's decision. A such was considered the height of accommodation, and in cases, attracted serious reprisals from village elders. Again, given this background, one wonders whether the Africans can now absorb the traditional heritage to become "socialists".

As a result, almost everywhere.

One that immediately came to mind is that of the wealthy home owners in the former African suburbs demanding outrageous rents from their lodgers for single-room accommodations. Ever since the Government passed a ruling limiting the rent to \$7.50 a month, some have remained adamant and have threatened their tenants with eviction if they dared report them to the authorities for con-

tributing the government money.

The crucial question one would ask is that are these the actions of people committed and determined to become socialists?

It is a well known fact that a number of top political leaders, some of them in Government, continue to purchase expensive building properties and insist on leading the life of feudal lords surrounded by a battery of servants. Hardly the image of emergent socialists.

There is a tendency in Africa to confuse the communism of the traditional societies with a kind of socialism. Without claiming to be a master on this subject I see the truth as being that the African societies of old, the extended family system was so profound as to create a kind of inbred kinship between members of a whole tribe or clan.

My theory is that because of these closely knit traditional African communities, often based on ethnic or tribal affiliations, outsiders were regarded with overt suspicion and hostility. It is to

the fact that existing racial hostilities between the Shona and Ndebele tribes are attributable.

Failing

All that is, however, beside the point. What is of crucial concern at this point in time is our new struggle to transform Zimbabwe into a truly egalitarian society and to ensure the just and equitable distribution of the country's resources among its seven million-plus inhabitants.

This has to be an all-sweeping revolution. It must be a programme of change embracing not only the Zimbabwean whites, but the blacks as well.

It is a human failing that man always expects the next person to change before changing himself. But the ideal thing is for each person to endeavour to change first so that everyone else follows.

Unless and until Zimbabweans recognise the need for an about-turn from capitalism — the greed, envy and lust that we inherited from our colonial past — our proclaimed socialist goals will remain a pipe-dream.

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH ALGERIA SOUGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Zimbabwe and Algeria shared a commitment to support people still struggling to attain freedom and self-determination, President Banana said yesterday.

President Banana said the people of Zimbabwe admired the firm stand of the Algerian people against racism and colonialism "and for their continued support of liberation forces throughout the world."

A five-man delegation from the National Front for Liberation (FLN) of Algeria were calling on the President at State House in Salisbury.

"Your support for the Polisario Front and the assistance your country gave to the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe bear testimony to your unflinching commitment to the struggle against oppressive regimes and colonialism," he said.

President Banana pointed out that many young Zimbabweans returning to take their place in the country had trained in Algeria.

Commenting on the delegates' week-long visit, the president said such exchanges augured well for future relations.

In reply, the leader of the delegation, Mr. Tahan Hamdi, said the visit was aimed at seeking more information about Zimbabwe.

Mr Hamdi, who is a member and the official spokesman of the commission of information in the FLN central committee, said his country and President Bendjedid Chadli were interested to know more about Zimbabwe and its people.

He hoped the visit by his delegation, which included the director of external relations in FLN, Mr Sadek Touaten, would be the beginning of a programme of exchanges between the two countries.

"It is also our hope that through this visit, Zimbabwe and Algeria will find a new basis for increased co-operation in all fields of human endeavour," he said.

Oil Agreement Sought

Zimbabwe last week opened discussions to secure oil from Algeria.

The announcement was made by Mr Richard Hove, Minister of Home Affairs, at a Salisbury airport Press conference before the departure of a three-man Algerian delegation last night.

"We have explored the possibility of Algeria selling us oil. The cost of oil is a factor in our development and the Government is anxious and very keen that it should conclude an understanding with a friendly country with a view to meeting our oil requirements," Mr Hove said.

A Zimbabwean delegation would visit Algeria at a time yet to be decided to continue the discussions, he said.

CSO: 44.20

TRADE MISSION TO VISIT PEKING

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

THE doors are now open for Zimbabwean businessmen to visit Peking in April for 10 days to get an insight into the Chinese economy, the chairman of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council, Mr Christopher Tracey said.

It would be the first visit by Zimbabwean businessmen to China. Mr Tracey said the Chinese Government had invited his organisation, representing the private sector, to visit that country.

Make-up of the delegation, which he would lead, was being discussed and it was expected to represent all sectors of the country's economy.

During their stay in China, the Zimbabwean businessmen would concentrate on examining mining, agriculture and industry as well as informing Chinese Govern-

ment officials about Zimbabwe and its economy.

Mr Tracey also said a Zimbabwe-United States Joint Trade Development Council will be established by the EPC aimed at boosting the country's war-ravaged economy.

His organisation is poised to improve the country's economy and trade this year, adding that the council was being established to promote trade between the two countries.

"Other functions of this council would be to inform members of the American Administration of the need to increase aid to Zimbabwe and to ensure maximum contribution from the United States Government."

Mr Tracey will visit Washington next month for three days for discussions with the United States Chamber of Commerce and members of the new Administration.

According to Mr Tracey, the Zimbabwe-U.S. Council will benefit the country by informing American decision makers about the

true situation in Zimbabwe.

On future economy, he said all indications pointed to expansion of production in nearly every sector. Mr Tracey said the current world recession would probably result in some commodity prices being brought down.

"Of very real concern is the escalating rail and sea transport costs and the apparent rise in inflation." He noted that the country is likely to benefit from the Lomé Convention.

Mr Tracey believed that it was imperative that the reputation and standing of Zimbabwe should not only be maintained but improved in the eyes of the outside world, so as to ensure that as many countries as possible saw Zimbabwe in a favourable light when it came to the consideration of aid in different forms.

Such a move would encourage foreign businessmen to invest on Zimbabwe, which he said has unparalleled infrastructure in Africa north of the Limpopo.

DETAILS ON SIMBA YOUTH SCHEME GIVEN

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jan 81 p 13

[Article by Desmond Kumbuka]

[Text]

AS Zimbabwe's declared reconstruction programme gathers momentum, new ventures, most of them aimed at resuscitating the country's economy have sprung up.

Some, although started with feverish enthusiasm and high hopes, have floundered and died, faced with innumerable setbacks — the usual being lack of necessary financial support.

But one venture that seems set to overcome the problems of a humble birth is the Simba Youth Project, about 30 km north of Shamva.

Armed with no more than a resolute determination to succeed and inspired by a long-nurtured dream, 44 young men and 11 women have set out to transform a once derelict farm into a bustling hive of activity.

EXPERIMENT

A Government agricultural extension officer for the Mfuruudzi area north of Shamva, Mr Jowett Ndoro, said of the Simba Youth Project: "I believe we have here a very important experiment in co-operative organisation."

Mr Ndoro believes the success of the Simba youth scheme will be significant to the overall success of co-operatives in Zimbabwe.

"This is a test case, an experiment that must not be allowed to collapse if the idea of co-operatives is to become a way of life in this country," said Mr Ndoro as he took two members of the Italian League of Journalists on an inspection tour of the scheme.

Outlining his own hopes for the project, Mr Ndoro expressed confidence that in another few years the Simba youth centre could become an agricultural showpiece and demonstration centre for surrounding areas.

Said an enthusiastic Mr Ndoro: "I think with more support and help to expand the activities here, not only the people in this area will benefit, but the entire nation."

And it looks like Mr Ndoro's optimism is spreading. During the visit by the Italian journalists, several senior Government officers from the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement were also on hand to inspect the project.

They explained that their visit to the Simba youth centre was an il-

lustration of the Government's determination to ensure the success of co-operatives in Zimbabwe.

"Prime Minister Mugabe has repeatedly stressed the importance of co-operative effort in economic activities of this country, and we think projects such as this one lead the way," one of them said.

The Government officers said that before planning a comprehensive programme of assistance to such ventures it was necessary that they familiarise themselves with the problems participants might be facing.

And of problems, the Simba people have plenty to say. The treasurer of the scheme, Mr Eason Mushangwe, and the vice-secretary, Mr Kenneth Shoniwa, recall how they first settled in the roofless and dilapidated farmhouse with no tools and virtually nothing to start on.

Their new home, formerly known as Paridon farm, was abandoned by a commercial farmer during the war and needed rebuilding completely. Fields were overgrown with weeds, a nearby dam that supplied water for domestic use sprang a leak and the farmhouse had become a desolate shell without a single win-

down pass, door of roof to speak of.

The beginning was not easy. With only a limited supply of old and rusty corrugated iron sheets to replace the missing roof and literally no other building materials, making the old farmhouse a place worth living in presented members of the Simba project with their first challenge.

But, undaunted by these setbacks, those who had some building knowledge set about doing the best they could under the circumstances.

Using every scrap of old metal and wood, a temporary roof was erected. Empty plastic fertilizer packets provided screens for the gaping holes from which window frames and doors had been wrenched out.

SUSPENDED

According to Mr Mushangwa, it will require no less than \$7 500 to repair the farmhouse — and accommodation remains the biggest problem hampering the expansion of the Simba project. Mr Mushangwa and Mr Shoniwa said this was one major reason why recruitment of new members had been suspended.

However, planning for the future goes on.

The two committee members said the ultimate aim of the project would be to establish a training institute where members and residents of neighbouring Madziva TTL would receive instruction in such varied fields as carpentry, knitting, mechanics, building and welding.

"Something like \$300 000 would be required to implement all our plans," said Mr Mushangwa.

He said a plan had already been submitted to the Government through the relevant Ministry and that it was proposed to establish similar centres throughout the country.

And in order to involve local people, members of the scheme have established a working relationship with residents of Madziva TTL and have enlisted several youths from the area as members of the project.

HEADWAY

"Because this project is designed to benefit the people, we invite them to participate in the activities here, and we also learn from them," explained Mr Shoniwa.

On the agricultural front, the Simba youth centre is already making a headway. Of the 2 000 ha farm, of which at least 600 ha are arable enough for productive farming, so far 80 ha are under maize cultivation.

According to Mr Ndoro, expected yield would have been at least 40 to 50 bags a ha, but this would not be possible due to the nationwide shortage of top-dressing fertilizer.

Mr Ndoro also believed that with the raising of the capacity of the dam fed from a tributary of the Makwari River, the Simba co-operative farm could set up a successful irrigation scheme.

"It is possible to grow winter crops under irrigation here," Mr Ndoro said.

For members of the scheme that is only a small part of their plans.

Mr Shoniwa believed the farm could successfully incorporate dairy and poultry farming. He said that in their budget submissions to the Government, mention was made of 300 dairy cows, 50 beef cattle, 20 pigs and 50 rabbits to start with.

In addition to that, a fence has already been erected to house the poultry section of the farm.

To augment its income from the farm produce and at the same time provide a service to people in the neighbouring area, the Simba people have opened a small shop selling basic commodities like soap, candles, bread and other small items.

The Simba Youth Project has not been without sympathetic friends. The American Embassy provide \$3 000 for the purchase of water pipes shortly to be installed between the dam and the farmhouse.

Local representatives of the American Friends Service Committee — the Quakers — whose organization has supported a number of significant self-help projects throughout Zimbabwe, supplied a planter valued at \$700 and also provided \$600 for the maintenance of the scheme's only tractor.

The Canadian University Service supplied a vehicle valued at \$10 000, while Oxfam bought the tractor for \$5 500.

Other donors, according to Mr Mushangwa, include World Vision, Christian Care and the Freedom from Hunger organization.

SHORTAGE OF NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER FORECAST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 81 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S supplies of local and imported nitrogenous fertiliser would not be sufficient to meet demand this season, it was announced yesterday.

A statement by the country's two fertiliser companies, RFC and Widdemill, said the shortage had been unforeseen.

The situation had developed despite meeting requirements for a 40 percent increase in commercial farming maize hectares, plus a three-fold increase in demand from peasant farmers.

The statement said farmers who confirmed their orders late or recently sought additional supplies had not been able to secure their entire requirements.

"Farmers in both categories were advised at the time that their orders might not be fulfilled," said the statement.

The statement said the demand was due primarily to a massive and beyond-estimate increase in the hectareage put to maize this season, the true extent of which was only apparent last month.

It was thought the situation had been aggravated by higher applications of nitrogen applications which were being used in a bid to maximise yields this season.

APPROVAL

The Fertiliser Supplies Committee made up of representatives of various sectors had obtained approval for the import of 45 000 tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser to supplement domestic supplies in anticipation of higher demand.

"This importation requirement had been based on estimates and monitoring carried out up to October, which was the deadline for securing further supplies that would arrive in the country in time for the current season," said the statement.

A spokesman for the Commercial Farmers' Union said indications in July and August pointed to an increase of approximately 30 percent in commercial farmers' maize planting at the time when final import orders for nitrogen had to be placed to allow sufficient period for delivery to this country.

"This increase, together with the substantially higher requirements for small scale farming, were catered for in the

forward planning carried out by the Fertiliser Supplies Committee," said the spokesman.

"Certain contingency plans, the spokesman said, were made and these had enabled the fertiliser companies to supply the nitrogen requirements for a 40 percent increase in the commercial maize hectareage, together with a threefold increase in demand from non-commercial farmers.

FACTORS

A number of factors, including the nature of the season to date, had subsequently resulted in an even greater increase in plantings and fertiliser usage far beyond the estimates.

The spokesman said: "By the time this became apparent it was unfortunately too late to purchase additional supplies of nitrogen that could arrive here in time.

"The CFU has consistently advised farmers to plan and to order, and take delivery of fertiliser as early as possible."

The general-secretary of the Zimbabwe National

Farmers' Union, Mr Johnson Furusa, said the shortage had affected 60 percent of the 750 000 members in rural areas and of the 15 000 commercial farmers in the union.

INCREASE

Mr Furusa said: "We ask the fertiliser companies, working in close liaison with Government, to increase their estimates of the bulk import orders of all required chemicals.

"We cannot fulfil the honour of having been designate as the country to grow food for Africa if the shortage of fertiliser is not attended to as a matter of urgency."

The Fertiliser Supplies Committee is made up of representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, National Railways of Zimbabwe, the Commercial Farmers' Union, the Agricultural Finance Corporation, the Department of Agricultural Development, Sable Chemical Industries Ltd, Rodia Chemical Industries Ltd and the two fertiliser companies.

BRIEFS

PURCHASE OF HAWK JETS--London--Zimbabwe is to buy eight Hawk jet trainers from British Aerospace at a cost of about £30 million, Ziana reports. British Aerospace describes the Hawk as a multi-purpose jet trainer and ground attack aircraft. The Royal Air Force uses it for training, but it can be fitted with air-to-air or air-to-ground missiles. It is used by the RAF's Red Arrows aerobatic team and has a maximum speed of just under Mach 1. The Zimbabwe Air Force currently uses Hawker Hunters and Vampire strike aircraft and a squadron of Canberra bombers. Britain has sold the Hawk to Scandinavia, Indonesia and to one African country. The Observer reports that the deal includes the purchase of several second-hand Hawker Hunters, which are being bought from another country through British Aerospace. A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence in Salisbury yesterday refused to comment on what he called an "unauthorised" report. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jan 81 p 1]

EMIGRATION FIGURES--According to official statistics published in Salisbury yesterday a record of 17,240 people left Zimbabwe in its first year of peace. The statistics say there is little doubt that the majority of the emigrants are white, although figures no longer differentiate between the races and they do not include those who left without going through formal procedure. The previous biggest annual emigration was 16,467 people in 1978. [Text] [LD110332 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Feb 81 CA/LD]

CHEMICAL FACTORY DESTROYED--A mystery fire badly damaged a Salisbury chemical factory last night destroying thousands of dollars' worth of chemicals and equipment. Firemen battled for more than three hours before bringing the fire under control. One fireman received slight injuries but later returned to duty. In a statement last night, the Chief Fire Officer, Mr Vin Lowrie, said a report of thick black smoke bellowing from the Omnichem Chemical Company, Salisbury Drive, had been received just before 6 p.m. He said fire-engines from the Waterfalls and Central fire stations were immediately sent to the scene. In all, three fire-engines were involved. Mr Lowrie said, although the cause of the fire was still to be determined, "we are convinced there was nothing sinister about it." It was possible the fire might have broken out in cardboard cartons used to store detergent chemicals. The firemen had arrived at the scene to find at least a fifth of the factory floor was on fire. Residents of nearby Houghton Park said they noticed a pall of black smoke sifting through top windows of the high-walled building as early as 4 p.m. [Text] [Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Feb 81 p 1]

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